

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIOR YEARS.

JUNE 17, 1913.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 13, 1913.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and deficiencies in appropriations for prior years, amounting to \$8,222,275.45, as follows:

Public Printer.....	\$809. 89
Executive Office.....	2, 500. 00
Civil Service Commission.....	44, 000. 00
State Department.....	20, 000. 00
Treasury Department.....	220, 000. 00
Public buildings under Treasury Department.....	1, 353, 661. 00
Territory of Alaska.....	2, 267. 20
Smithsonian Institution.....	2, 000. 00
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1, 535, 000. 00
District of Columbia.....	35, 495. 57
War Department.....	2, 902, 485. 29
Navy Department.....	142, 650. 07
Interior Department.....	99, 411. 83
Department of Commerce.....	1, 462, 500. 00
Department of Labor.....	262, 000. 00
Department of Justice.....	107, 494. 60
Post Office Department—Postal service.....	30, 000. 00
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	8, 222, 275. 45

Respectfully,

W. G. McAdoo, *Secretary.*

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
LEGISLATIVE.			
UNDER THE PUBLIC PRINTER.			
<i>Payment for Holidays, Government Printing Office—</i> To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting holidays and the Executive order granting half holidays, with pay, to the employees of the Government Printing Office, being for the fiscal year 1913 (acts Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 28, p. 1021, sec. 1; Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 480, sec. 1).....		\$809.89	\$201,200.00
EXPLANATION.			
Expended to May 15, 1913.....	\$188,749.89		
Pay roll for May 30, 1913.....	13,260.00		
	202,009.89		
Appropriated Aug. 24, 1912.....	\$185,000.00		
Deficiency Mar. 4, 1913.....	16,200.00		
	201,200.00		
Deficiency.....	809.89		
EXECUTIVE PROPER.			
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.			
<i>Contingent Expenses, Executive Office—</i> For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets for offices, horses, carriages, harness, automobiles, expenses of stable, including labor, and miscellaneous items, to be expended in the discretion of the President. Deficiency for the fiscal year 1913 (act Aug. 23, 1912, vol. 37, p. 371, sec. 1).....		2,500.00	25,000.00
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.			
<i>Examination of Fourth-class Postmasters—</i> For necessary additional office employees, printing, stationery, travel, contingent, and other necessary expenses of examinations (submitted).....	\$30,000.00		
Field examiners at the rate of \$1,500 per annum each, for work in connection with members of local boards and other necessary work as directed by the commission (submitted).....	9,000.00		
In all, \$39,000, the same to be available immediately and until used for this purpose.....		39,000.00	
<p>NOTE.—This appropriation is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Executive orders of May 7, 1913, under which the commission is required to hold competitive examinations for postmasters of all fourth-class post offices for which the annual compensation is \$180 or more where the present postmaster was not appointed under the regulations of Jan. 20, 1909, or Nov. 25, 1912; and to enable the commission to perform the additional future work involved by reason of the amendment of the regulations increasing the number of post offices appointments to which are subject to examination from less than 8,000 to more than 25,000.</p> <p>The Post-Office Department estimates the number of offices subject to examination where the present incumbents were not appointed under the regulations to be about 21,500. It is believed that the average number of applicants for each office will not exceed three, or a total of approximately 65,000. The department requests that the work of holding examinations for the 21,500 offices referred to be completed within one year.</p> <p>The above estimate has been made on the basis of holding the examinations for all offices in each county at one suitable place therein, and at more than one place in any county where the commission has more than one board of examiners. The estimate is submitted as sufficient for a large portion of the work, which will be begun as soon as the appropriation is available. When it is well started the commission will be able to estimate more exactly the cost of completing it.</p>			
<i>Public Printing and Binding, Civil Service Commission—</i> For printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer, being for the service of the fiscal year 1913 (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 481, sec. 1).....		5,000.00	40,000.00
<p>NOTE.—This estimate is made necessary by increased demands not foreseen when the present appropriation was granted. The demands upon the commission's printing appropriation have been unusual because of the increase in the number of competitive positions from 236,061 to 297,067, principally due to the classification of positions in the navy-yard service and of additional fourth-class postmasters; the passage of the 8-in-10 hour law for the post-office service, and the establishment of the parcel post system. There has also been a marked increase in the demand upon the part of the public for the printed literature of the commission due to change of administration.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the utmost economy, the commission has been forced to expend \$39,193.11 (including approximately \$2,500 for the printing of the annual report) of its appropriation of \$40,000 for printing and binding. The commission failed to obtain \$3,000 granted by the deficiency bill of 1912, owing to the fact that the bill was not passed until after July 1. This left a large amount of printing to be carried over and to be charged against the present appropriation. The balance of \$806.89 of the present appropriation is inadequate to meet the needs of the commission for the balance of the fiscal year.</p> <p>Among the items which are now delayed for lack of funds are pending revisions of instructions to applicants for the district services, which should be in the hands of the district secretaries by the end of June, estimated cost, \$2,700; the Manual of Examinations for the fall, estimated cost, \$2,400; stenographer and typewriter pamphlets, together with posters and cards concerning fall examinations, all required for distribution on or about July 1, estimated cost, \$332.71; miscellaneous stock forms for the use of the commission and its district secretaries, amounting to \$1,021.11, making an aggregate of \$6,453.82.</p> <p>The commission has already been obliged to call on the Navy Department for printing a number of forms for inaugurating the new classification of the navy-yard service and the Post Office Department for new regulations. The commission believes that a deficiency appropriation of at least \$5,000, to be immediately available, is required to meet the needs of the service.</p>			
JOHN C. BLACK, JOHN A. McILHENNY, WM. S. WASHBURN, <i>Commissioners.</i>			
Total Civil Service Commission.....		44,000.00	
Total under Executive Proper.....		46,500.00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.			
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.			
<i>International Investigation of the Opium Evil—</i> Twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable this Government to meet expenses incidental to and in continuity of its efforts to stamp out the opium evil through the forthcoming final international opium conference at The Hague, and otherwise to make effective the results heretofore accomplished, this sum to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of State, and to continue available until the object appropriated for is accomplished; this appropriation to be immediately available (submitted).....		\$20,000.00	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 21, 1913.			
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a message of the President to the Congress on the past and prospective action of this Government in regard to the international effort, and our national effort, to mitigate if not entirely suppress the evils associated with the overproduction and abuse of opium and kindred drugs. You will observe that after reviewing what has already been accomplished by the United States in cooperation with the other Governments of the world, an urgent request is made for an immediately available appropriation of \$20,000 to enable this Government to meet the expenses incidental to and in continuity of its efforts to stamp out the opium evil through the forthcoming final International Opium Conference to be held at The Hague during the coming June, and otherwise to make effective the results heretofore accomplished. In line with the President's recommendation, I have the honor to request that you will submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following item of appropriation: Twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable this Government to meet expenses incidental to and in continuity of its efforts to stamp out the opium evil through the forthcoming final international opium conference at The Hague, and otherwise to make effective the results heretofore accomplished—this sum to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of State, and to continue available until the object appropriated for is accomplished, this appropriation to be immediately available. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,			
W. J. BRYAN.			
<i>To the Senate and House of Representatives:</i> In transmitting the accompanying report from the Secretary of State, I most strongly urge not only the immediate appropriation of the sum of \$20,000 which is asked, the absolute necessity for which is so apparent, but also the enactment of the requisite antidrug legislation to which this Government is pledged internationally. It is a source of gratification to me personally, and it will always be, I am confident, a subject of gratification to the Nation, that this Government, realizing the extent of the opium and allied evils, should have initiated the worldwide movement toward their abolition. At this vital period of the movement, to fail to take the few final steps necessary definitively and successfully to conclude the work would be unthinkable, and I therefore trust that there may be no delay in the enactment of the desired legislation, and the consequent mitigation if not suppression of the vice which has caused such world-wide misery and degradation. THE WHITE HOUSE, April 21, 1913.			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington.			
THE PRESIDENT: Since the early days of our relations with China and other oriental countries it has been a constant policy of this Government to aid such countries in their efforts to prevent the development of an opium evil within their borders, or to assist them toward the eradication of such an evil where it already existed. In conformity with this established policy, and as early as 1833, in the various treaties negotiated with China, Japan, and Siam, American citizens were absolutely forbidden either directly or indirectly to engage in the opium trade, or were permitted to engage in that trade only in conformity with the laws of those countries. In the autumn of 1906, when this Government learned that China had set on foot earnest efforts to crush out the opium evil within her boundaries, it initiated an international movement which aimed to secure on behalf of the Chinese effort the cooperation of those western powers having territorial possessions in the Far East and who were concerned therefore in the economic, diplomatic, and other controversies arising from the far eastern opium traffic. The international movement inaugurated by this Government was not only fully justified by the fact that it had since its earliest contact with the Orient forbidden American citizens to engage in the opium trade, but because it was found necessary to protect the population of the Philippine Islands against the effects of that traffic. In furtherance of its purpose this Government in September, 1906, entered upon a correspondence with the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and China to ascertain if the time had not arrived for the interested Governments to determine if the entire far eastern opium traffic could not be brought to an end. The above-mentioned Governments willingly offered to cooperate with the United States, and agreed to a joint investigation of the question. Thereupon six other nations, namely, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Persia, and Siam, particularly interested in the Orient, were also invited to join in the investigation, and in February, 1909, there met at Shanghai, China, the International Opium Commission. That commission thoroughly examined the opium question in all its bearings, and arrived at nine unanimous conclusions which in substance condemned the evils associated with the production and use of opium and morphine, and contained recommendations as to the measures to be taken to bring such abuses to an end. But the International Opium Commission was not empowered to negotiate a convention binding the participating powers. It was a commission for the purpose of study, consideration, and recommendation. To obtain a more positive result a further step was necessary—an international convention to be agreed upon in conference by delegates of the interested governments, such a convention to provide not only international rules under which opium should be produced and the traffic therein conducted, but also the general rules by which opium should be confined to strictly medicinal purposes in the territories of the different countries. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1909, this Government issued a proposal to those governments which had been represented in the international commission that there should be a conference, composed of delegates with full powers, to meet at The Hague or elsewhere to conventionalize the conclusions arrived at by the International Opium Commission and the essential corollaries derived therefrom. The proposal contained a tentative program, which proved to be generally acceptable. The Netherlands Government very promptly and courteously requested that the conference meet at The Hague, and on December 1, 1911, on invitation of the Queen of the Netherlands, a conference of the powers represented in the Shanghai Commission assembled there, and the delegates thereto were authorized by their governments to formulate and sign an international convention. In the correspondence between the United States and the several governments which led to the assembling of the conference the necessity for the consideration not only of the opium evil, but also of the morphine, cocaine, and Indian hemp drug evil was developed, and it was agreed by the interested governments that those questions were to be included in the program of work and by convention were to be placed under the same limitations as opium. On the 23d of January, 1912, the delegates to The Hague Conference signed a convention composed of strict stipulations as to the production and the international and national traffic in opium, morphine, and cocaine, and, an important point, it confirmed to China all that had been agreed upon between that country and Great Britain by virtue of their agreement of May 8, 1911. (See S. Doc. No. 733 62d Cong., 2d sess.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued.			
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE—Continued.			
International Investigation of the Opium Evil—Continued.			
<p>That the questions dealt with by the Shanghai Commission were not only humanitarian and moral but also questions of great economic importance had been partly realized and was steadily developed during the sittings of The Hague Conference. Since it was found that they affected not only the revenue and economic interests of the 12 powers with oriental relations whose representatives had assembled at The Hague, but also the major part of the other nations of the world, the conference came to the conclusion that to make its convention effective it was necessary to secure adherence thereto by the other nations of the world. Therefore the convention was so drafted that it was not to become effective until 34 other nations, named in article 22 of the convention, should add their signatures to the instrument by means of a protocol of supplementary signatures to be opened at The Hague.</p> <p>The necessary supplementary signatures to the convention were to be secured by December 31 last, the Netherlands Government and the United States cooperating to that end. In the event of failure to secure all 34 signatures the Netherlands Government engaged immediately to call a final conference of all signatory powers, that conference to determine upon the deposit of ratifications of the convention. Up to the 31st of last December the two Governments had secured the signatures or been assured of the signatures of all of the Latin-American States except one, while but three of the European States had declined to sign. Since a few of the necessary 34 signatures have not been subscribed to the convention, a second and final conference has now become necessary, and the Queen of the Netherlands has therefore invited all the signatory governments to send delegates with full powers to The Hague in June next to agree upon the deposit of ratifications of the convention, which, it is to be hoped, will definitely bring to an end the deplorable and ruinous abuses connected with the production and traffic in opium, morphine, and cocaine.</p> <p>This, Mr. President, is a movement which I have closely followed for the past six years. I have examined all the essential facts and documents relating thereto and have been gratified to review the growth of this humanitarian, moral, and economic movement from a consultation between this Government and five or six of the great powers of the world to one which now embraces the cooperation and has the sanction of almost the entire group of civilized states, and this in spite of the fact that it means past and future financial losses to the powers concerned of over \$50,000,000 aggregate annual revenue. The entire movement illustrates a principle abroad in and stamped with the approval of the world to-day, namely, that the peoples are now agreed that an evil such as the opium evil is never wholly national in its incidence; can never be suppressed by two nations alone, as was supposed to be the case with the Far Eastern opium traffic, but that such an evil as it appears in one state is a concomitant or reflex of a similar evil in other states, and therefore is international in its moral, humanitarian, economic, and diplomatic effect; further, that few evils can be eradicated by national action alone, and therefore that there must be cooperation of all the states directly or indirectly interested before such an evil is mitigated or suppressed. This movement, in which the United States has taken so large a part, was thought at first to concern only those countries of the Far East or those western nations having territorial possessions in the Far East—five or six in number. But it has proceeded by way of a sober international commission of inquiry composed of commissioners representing 13 nations and by a conference composed of delegates with full powers representing 12 of these nations. Those delegates, having formulated and signed on behalf of their governments a convention containing strict pledges for national legislation and international cooperation, it was presented to the remaining states of Europe and America—34 in number—for their signature, and so far only 3 of the 34 have hesitated.</p> <p>I have seen in the Orient and elsewhere the havoc wrought by the abuse of opium, and I feel a pride that our Government has been in the forefront of a progressive movement which by the cooperation of the other nations of the world has been carried to the point where but a final step is necessary effectually to put an end to the misuse of drugs which, while of inestimable benefit to humanity when properly used, are such a curse when abused.</p> <p>That this international movement for the suppression of the opium traffic has been of incalculable benefit to China and has been one of the chief factors in her modern rehabilitation can not be denied, and there can be no doubt that the civilized world has rallied to the support of that country in her opium crusade, because of the fact that that crusade is not spasmodic and a matter of authority, but genuine, and of and by the will of the Chinese people.</p> <p>The economic burden imposed upon China by the abuse of opium was well-nigh unbearable. It has been stated on the highest authority that up to the time the opium reform movement began the Chinese people expended over \$150,000,000 a year on the consumption of foreign and native opium; that the value of the land given over to the production of native opium, were it planted with wheat or other more useful crops, would yield to the Chinese people an annual return in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000; that the average earning capacity of the millions who were addicted to the habit of opium smoking was reduced one-quarter, resulting in an annual loss in productive power of nearly \$300,000,000, or a total annual loss to China of about \$550,000,000. In this calculation no account is taken of the capital loss involved.</p> <p>It would be easy for me to point out that the release of China from her opium evil will redound to the credit of all nations concerned and leave a vast number of her people free to spend their energies in the development of internal and foreign commerce to an extent that our commercial bodies have long realized, to the material benefit of China and of those nations who have so loyally assisted her in her great internal movement for reform, and should soon enable the Chinese people to stand as economically free as any other people in the world.</p> <p>I regret, however, that there is one feature of the international and national effort for the suppression of the opium evil that should be disquieting to the Government and people of the United States. It has been stated that a reflex effect of the initiation by the United States of the international movement for the abatement of the opium evil took the form of improved legislation in nearly all countries concerned, and of very drastic legislation in some. Yet, despite this, this Government, since February, 1909—the time of the passage of the Federal opium exclusion act—has taken no further definitive action for Federal control of the opium and allied traffics in the United States. The passage of the opium exclusion act was the first step which the Congress took to put our own house in order. There were three bills introduced in the last Congress which aim to supplement and perfect that act. I understand they are to be introduced in the early days of the present session and will be pressed to enactment, thus placing this Government in a rightful position before the world. This is greatly to be desired.</p> <p>The necessity for our representation at the forthcoming Conference of The Hague is so apparent that I need not enlarge upon it, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that the Congress be asked immediately to appropriate the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable this Government to meet expenses incidental to and in continuity of its efforts to stamp out the opium evil through the forthcoming final conference at The Hague and otherwise to make effective the results heretofore accomplished, this sum to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of State and to continue available until the object appropriated for is accomplished.</p> <p>Since the forthcoming conference will meet in the coming June, and the necessary and extensive preparations must be made for it by this Government, it is very important that the appropriation be made immediately available.</p> <p>Respectfully submitted.</p>			
W. J. BRYAN.			

W. J. BRYAN.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.			
<i>Freight on Bullion and Coin, Mints and Assay Offices—</i>			
For an additional amount for freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, for the fiscal year 1914 (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, pp. 761, 762, sec. 1).....		\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00
<i>Contingent Expenses, Mint at Carson, Nev.—</i>			
For an additional amount for incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1914 (same act).....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Contingent Expenses, Assay Office at Boise, Idaho—</i>			
For an additional amount for incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1914 (same act).....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Contingent Expenses, Assay Office at Deadwood, S. Dak.—</i>			
For an additional amount for incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1914 (same act).....		1,000.00	500.00
<i>Contingent Expenses, Assay Office at Helena, Mont.—</i>			
For an additional amount for incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1914 (same act).....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Contingent Expenses, Assay Office at Salt Lake City, Utah—</i>			
For an additional amount for incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1914 (same act).....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<p style="text-align: center;">TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, Washington, May 9, 1913.</p> <p>The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.</p> <p>Sir: The appropriations carried by the act of Mar. 4, 1913, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, include the sum of \$10,000 for the use of the Bureau of the Mint in defraying the transportation of coin and bullion between assay offices and mints. The actual expenditures for this purpose during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, were \$26,577.74; the appropriation for the current year is \$25,000 and will all be required. The estimate for the fiscal year 1913-14 was \$25,000; the reduction from this amount to \$10,000 was originally made by the House of Representatives undoubtedly upon the theory that the assay offices at Deadwood, Helena, Boise, Salt Lake City, and Carson City would be abolished, but when these offices were restored to the bill by the conference committee the appropriation for the transportation was not increased. The result is that after the \$10,000 available is exhausted, bullion will accumulate in these small offices, and must be held at considerable risk, as they are not equipped with vaults and safes of the most modern make, and the number of employees in each office must be reduced. An additional appropriation of \$15,000 will be necessary for the transportation of coin and bullion.</p> <p>In restoring the above-named assay offices to the appropriation bill, the conference committee made radical reductions, not only in salaries and wages, but in the fund for incidental and contingent expenses. It will probably be possible to continue to operate the offices throughout the coming year upon the amounts available for salaries and wages, but it will not be possible to reduce the expenditures from the contingent funds to the sums appropriated. These expenditures are for heat, light, water, crucibles, fluxes, and other necessary supplies, and if the amount of bullion handled by the offices is undiminished, the amount of these supplies can not be reduced to any important extent. It will be necessary to increase the appropriations for each of the above-named assay offices for incidental and contingent expenses by the sum of \$1,000.</p> <p>Section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended (See vol. 33, part 1, p. 1257) requires, with some qualifications, that all appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes "shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly allotments as to prevent undue expenditures in one portion of the year that may require deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year."</p> <p>In view of this state of affairs, I have the honor to recommend that the facts be reported to the Congress immediately in order that it may have opportunity during the present extra session to make the supplemental appropriations which will be necessary in order to handle the business of these assay offices throughout the fiscal year 1913-14.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GEO. E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint.</p>			
Total Mints and Assay Offices.....		20,000.00	
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.			
<i>Public Health Service—</i>			
For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, for the fiscal year 1913 (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 435, sec. 1).....		2,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Public Health Service—</i>			
Authority is hereby granted to transfer the sum of \$2,100 from the item "For medical examinations, care of seamen, care and treatment of all other persons entitled to relief, and miscellaneous expenses other than marine hospitals, which are not included under special heads," for the fiscal year 1912, to the item, "For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses," for the fiscal year 1912 (act Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1393, sec. 1).....			
Total Public Health Service.....		2,000.00	
<p>NOTE 1.—The additional sum of \$2,000 for freight, transportation, and traveling expenses for the fiscal year 1913 is required for the reason that on account of the insufficiency of the amount of the appropriation it has been necessary to suspend the transfer of seamen suffering with tuberculosis now on hand awaiting transportation from the various marine hospitals of the service to the Fort Stanton Sanatorium; and also it has been necessary to discontinue the shipment of medical and surgical supplies for the care of sick and injured seamen, thereby causing great embarrassment to the service.</p> <p>NOTE 2.—While there is a balance of \$35,840.96 remaining from the 10 items of the appropriation for the expenses of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, it is necessary to ask for a transfer of the sum of \$2,100 from the item for medical examinations, care of seamen, etc., to the item for freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, 1912.</p> <p>There remained a balance of \$5,565.37 from the item medical examinations, care of seamen, etc., for that fiscal year, but on account of the increased number of seamen suffering with tuberculosis whom it was necessary to transfer to the Fort Stanton Sanatorium, as well as the cost of freight and hauling of the medical supplies distributed to the various stations, particularly to Fort Stanton, this transfer is necessary to meet some bills for the transportation of these sick seamen, as well as freight bills of transportation companies for supplies needed for their care. This is a transfer from an unexpended balance and requires no additional appropriation. The economy in one item of the appropriation increased the expenditures in the other.</p>			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.			
<p><i>Expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service—</i> To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service, including all objects of expenditure authorized in said appropriation for the fiscal year 1913 (submitted).....</p>		\$8,000.00	\$2,295,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The establishment of the ice patrol in the North Atlantic for the protection of life and property at sea involves an additional and unforeseen expense. In performing this duty, the revenue cutters Seneca and Miami will be actively cruising during the months of April, May, and June, 1913, which will entail an increased consumption of fuel, estimated at \$8,000, and the appropriation for the expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Services for the current fiscal year is insufficient to cover this amount.</p>			
LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.			
<p><i>Life-Saving Service—</i> To reimburse the appropriation for expenses of the Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the amount expended and to be expended therefrom in sending life-saving crews and boats, apparatus, etc., for the rescue and relief of the flood sufferers in the Middle West (submitted).....</p>		5,000.00	
<p>NOTE.—The expenses incurred by the Life-Saving Service for the rescue and relief of flood sufferers in the Middle West which have so far been reported by district officers are as follows: By keepers and crews of three stations—Cleveland, Lorain, and Louisville—in the tenth district: For traveling and incidental expenses, including pay of substitutes..... \$247.56 For transportation of boats and apparatus, estimated..... 475.00 For a new Beebe-McLellan boat and a boat wagon to replace those damaged beyond repair.. 1,674.50 \$2,397.06 By keepers and crews of three stations—Evanston, Jackson Park, and Old Chicago—in the twelfth district: For traveling and incidental expenses..... 697.90 For transportation of boats and other necessary apparatus, estimated..... 393.67 For employment of crews before the usual time of opening the stations..... 486.34 For extra substitutes at Old Chicago station..... 133.20 For loss of Government property..... 23.33 1,734.44 Additional expenses, not yet ascertained, estimated..... 868.50 5,000.00</p>			
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.			
<p><i>Contingent Expenses, Independent Treasury—</i> For contingent expenses, Independent Treasury, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1913 (R. S., p. 718, sec. 3649; p. 719, sec. 3653; act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 431, sec. 1).....</p>		35,000.00	150,000.000
<p>TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, May 20, 1913.</p> <p>The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.</p> <p>SIR: I have the honor to report that the unexpended balance of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury, 1913," is not sufficient to meet the needs of the service for the last quarter of the fiscal year.</p> <p>Amount appropriated..... \$150,000.00 Less amount required by law to be transferred to Printing and Stationery Division..... 7,200.00 142,800.00 Amount expended up to and including May 19, 1913, is..... 125,960.08 16,839.92 From which deduct March express bills not yet paid, amounting to..... 14,522.72 Leaving available for the remainder of the fiscal year..... 2,317.19</p> <p>It is estimated that there will be required for the remainder of the fiscal year, \$35,000 in addition to this balance. The bulk of the expenses payable from this appropriation is for transportation of funds between the office of the Treasurer of the United States and the several subtreasury offices, and it is impracticable to ascertain in advance the amount required to be shipped for any period; it is governed by exigencies of the service, as shown by the requisitions from the several offices to the department.</p> <p>The increase of expenditures since Jan. 1, 1913, over a corresponding period in 1912, was caused by transfers in consequence of the disastrous floods and expenditures made necessary on account of the new method of paying Government warrants and checks, the cost of transferring clerks from the several subtreasuries to Washington, and obtaining labor-saving devices.</p> <p>It is, therefore, recommended that there be included in the next estimate to the Congress the following item as a deficiency, "Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury, 1913, \$35,000."</p> <p>Respectfully, E. B. DASKAM, Chief of Division of Public Moneys.</p>			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.			
<i>Collecting the Revenue from Customs—</i>			
To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913 (R. S., p. 724, sec. 3687; acts Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 434, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 915, sec. 1).....		\$150,000.00	\$10,850,000.00
NOTE.—In explanation of the existence of this deficiency the following may be said: First. Prior to the year 1910 the average annual increase of the cost of the customs service was over \$300,000. Subsequent years were years of repression and retrenchment, showing practically no increase, which very naturally caused a considerable rebound in the pressure to increase both the number of places and rates of compensation afforded. Second. A considerable amount of the increase during the year 1913 may be accounted for by certain large reorganizations which have taken place at several of the ports. For example, in 1912 the port of Boston was reorganized on the basis of an increase of \$76,000, of which amount only \$38,000 was chargeable to the fiscal year 1912, though the whole of the \$76,000 has been chargeable against the current fiscal year. There was a total increase of \$20,900 in the expense of running the appraiser's office at New York, resulting in an increased cost this year over last year of \$17,417. A large increase was made in the office of the collector at Chicago, amounting to \$21,580, which caused an increase for this fiscal year of \$17,983. These reorganizations had been deferred for some years, and were necessary to place the service upon an efficient and economical basis, the increased cost being an essential part of the reorganization.			
Total Treasury Department, exclusive of Public Buildings		220,000.00	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
INCREASES IN LIMITS OF COST OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, FUNDS NECESSARY TO SATISFY CONDEMNATION AWARDS, ETC., RESULTING FROM PASSAGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT.			
<i>Bonne Terre, Mo., Post Office—</i>			
For commencement of building under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 697, sec. 25; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 871, sec. 3).....		5,000.00	
NOTE.—Certain individuals have agreed to donate a site, but will not convey title thereto until there is some definite assurance that a building is to be erected. In order that title to the site may be acquired at once, an appropriation is requested in the amount submitted. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 3.)			
<i>Bronx, New York, N. Y., Post Office—</i>			
For additional land for site under present limit (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 488, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 535, sec. 5; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 691, sec. 5; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1368, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 867, sec. 1).....		60,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount of the appropriation asked for is necessary in order to meet awards already made in condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of additional land. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Carrollton, Ga., Post Office—</i>			
For continuation of building under present limit, \$7,500: <i>Provided</i> , That \$750 of this amount may be used in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the acquisition of additional ground adjoining the present site (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 487, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 533, sec. 5; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 681, sec. 3; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 866, sec. 1).....		7,500.00	30,000.00
NOTE.—This building is under contract, and the amount asked for is needed for construction purposes. Additional land, for which proposals have been asked, will require \$750 of the amount submitted. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Corinth, Miss., Post Office—</i>			
For completion of building under present limit (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 485, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 530, sec. 4; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 948, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 867, sec. 1).....		3,500.00	
NOTE.—This building is under contract, will soon be completed, and the amount asked for will be needed at once. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Dublin, Ga., Post Office—</i>			
For completion of building under present limit (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 481, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 529, sec. 4; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1470, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 677, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 866, sec. 1).....		8,000.00	
NOTE.—The work is nearly completed, and the amount asked for will be needed. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Elberton, Ga., Post Office—</i>			
For completion of building under present limit (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 487, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 533, sec. 5; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 681, sec. 3; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 866, sec. 1).....		12,500.00	30,000.00
NOTE.—The building is under contract, and the amount asked for will be required at once. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
INCREASES IN LIMITS OF COST OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, FUNDS NECESSARY TO SATISFY CONDEMNATION AWARDS, ETC., RESULTING FROM PASSAGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT—contd.			
<i>Gadsden, Ala., Post Office—</i> For completion of building under present limit (acts June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 778, sec. 8; June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 792, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1907, vol. 34, p. 1298, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 520, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 950, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 677, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1372, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 866, sec. 1).....		\$8,000.00	\$15,000.00
NOTE.—The building is under contract, will soon be completed, and the amount asked for will be needed at once. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Hanover, Pa., Post Office—</i> For completion of building under present limit, \$10,000: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$7,000 of this amount may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the acquisition of additional land adjoining the present site (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 687, sec. 4; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1373, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 868, sec. 1).....		10,000.00	30,000.00
NOTE.—The building is under contract to be completed before the 1st of July, in addition to which not exceeding \$7,000 will be required for the acquisition of additional land. The entire amount as submitted in the estimate will therefore be required. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Hillsboro, Tex., Post Office—</i> For completion of building under present limit (acts May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 486, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 532, sec. 4; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1373, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 868, sec. 1).....		10,000.00	5,000.00
NOTE.—Drawings and specifications have been prepared for this building, but it was not possible to award the contract within the former limit of cost. The work can now be placed upon the market within a short time, and the amount of the estimate will therefore be required. (Public buildings act, Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Holly Springs, Miss., Post Office—</i> For additional land for site under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 690, sec. 5; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1373, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 871, sec. 3).....		2,500.00	
NOTE.—It is impossible to obtain a suitable site for the funds now available. New bids have been advertised for and the amount named in the estimate will be needed. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 3.)			
<i>Honolulu, Hawaii, Post Office, Courthouse and Customhouse—</i> For additional land for site under present limit (acts June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 782, sec. 9; June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 794, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 490, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 541, sec. 18; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 951, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 696, sec. 20; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1373, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 866, sec. 1).....		100,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount of the appropriation asked for is necessary in order to meet awards already made in condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of additional land. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>Lumberton, N. C., Post Office—</i> For additional land for site under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 691, sec. 5; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1375, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 868, sec. 1).....		5,000.00	
NOTE.—A suitable site can not be obtained for the amount of money now available. New bids have been asked for through advertisement, and the amount stated in the estimate will be needed at an early date. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			
<i>St. Louis, Mo., Post Office—</i> For additional mail lift, elevator, and for additions to mail apparatus, etc., under present limit, to be immediately available (acts June 6, 1902, vol. 32, p. 322, sec. 8; June 28, 1902, vol. 32, p. 429, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1089, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1211, sec. 13; June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 776, sec. 4; June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 791, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1907, vol. 34, p. 1303, sec. 1; May 30, 1908, vol. 35, p. 522, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 956, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 706, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1381, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 869, sec. 2).....		47,550.00	
NOTE.—The amount asked for is made immediately available under the provisions of the public buildings act in order to provide mail lift and elevator and additional mail apparatus needed at once for the proper transaction of the public business. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 2.)			
<i>Washington, D. C., Building, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (New)—</i> For completion of building under present limit (acts May 27, 1908, vol. 35, p. 319, sec. 1; Feb. 9, 1909, vol. 35, p. 614, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 959, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 707, sec. 1; Aug. 22, 1911, vol. 37, p. 34, sec. 1; Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 425, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 869, sec. 1).....		280,000.00	75,000.00
NOTE.—The work is progressing rapidly under contracts now in force, and the amount asked for will be needed early in the coming fiscal year for a satisfactory completion of the various features incident to the proper finish of the entire structure. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 1.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
INCREASES IN LIMITS OF COST OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, FUNDS NECESSARY TO SATISFY CONDEMNATION AWARDS, ETC., RESULTING FROM PASSAGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT—contd.			
<i>Waynesboro, Va., Post Office—</i> For additional land for site under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 692, sec. 5; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1384, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 873, sec. 3).....		\$2,500.00	
NOTE.—The amount here asked for is necessary in order to acquire a suitable site, which the department has heretofore been unable to do for the amount previously authorized. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 3.)			
Total.....		562,050.00	\$185,000.00
SPECIAL POSITIONS AND COMMENCEMENT OF SPECIAL PROJECTS AUTHORIZED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT.			
<i>Pittsburgh, Pa., Bureau of Mines—</i> For technical services and contingencies, to continue available until expended, and for commencement of building under present limit (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 886, sec. 26).....		15,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount asked for is needed in order that work upon the drawings, etc., may be commenced at once. (Public buildings act, Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 26.)			
<i>Portland, Oreg., Post Office—</i> For plans, estimates, and architectural services, to continue available until expended, and for commencement of building under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 691, sec. 5; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1380, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 879, sec. 6).....		10,000.00	
NOTE.—Arrangements have been perfected to secure the plans, specifications, and estimates for this building by competition at an early date. (Public buildings act, Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 6.)			
<i>Washington, D. C., Building, Interior Department Offices—</i> For technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect, to continue available until expended, and for commencement of building under present limit (acts June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 699, sec. 32; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 880, sec. 9).....		25,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount here asked for is to provide for technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect, and to permit of the commencement of work on the building during the coming fiscal year. (Public buildings act, Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 9.)			
<i>Washington, D. C., National Archives Building—</i> For technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended: <i>Provided</i> , That such services may be employed without reference to the civil-service laws and regulations, and shall be in addition to and independent of the authorizations and appropriations for personal services for the Office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 884, sec. 21).....		5,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount here named is the sum authorized for technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect. A proviso that such services may be employed without reference to the civil-service laws and regulations, which provision was omitted in the public buildings act, is appended to the item. (Public buildings act, Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 21.)			
<i>Washington, D. C., Patent Office Building—</i> For technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 883, sec. 17).....		5,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount requested is for technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 17.)			
<i>Washington, D. C., Office of Supervising Architect, Special Employees—</i> For special employees in the Office of the Supervising Architect, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 888, sec. 28).....		16,000.00	
NOTE.—The amount asked for in the estimate is needed for the compensation of the experts in the Office of the Supervising Architect for the year ending June 30, 1914. (Public buildings act Mar. 4, 1913, sec. 28.)			
Total.....		76,000.00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
RENT OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (INDEPENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT).			
<i>Boston, Mass., Immigrant Station—</i> For the completion of the building or buildings for the immigrant station at Boston, Mass., including approaches, sea wall, and pier, and for drafting and supervisory services (not exceeding the sum of \$17,000) in connection with the office and field work of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department as may be required in preparing plans and specifications for and superintending the construction of said immigrant station, payable from the "Immigrant fund," \$52,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum hereby appropriated, together with the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the acquisition of a site and the construction of an immigrant station at Boston, Mass., shall be expended under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury: <i>And provided further</i> , That the limit of cost for site and building shall not exceed the sum of \$427,000 hereby fixed (acts Feb. 23, 1909, vol. 35, p. 643, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 982, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 702, sec. 41; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 800, sec. 1; Feb. 13, 1911, vol. 36, p. 904, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1441, sec. 1).....		\$52, 000. 00	
NOTE.—A special letter, explanatory of this estimate, will be submitted to Congress.			
<i>Harrisburg, Pa., Rent of Buildings—</i> For rent of temporary quarters at Harrisburg, Pa., for the accommodation of Government officials and moving expenses incident thereto (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 420, sec. 1).....		5, 000. 00	\$5, 000. 00
NOTE.—The extension is under contract, but the work has been suspended because it was found that rented quarters could not be secured with the funds now available. The appropriation asked for is in addition to the sum of \$3,000 provided for in the sundry civil bill, and it is urgently needed in order that the department may avail itself of the opportunity of obtaining desirable quarters and to proceed with the extension and remodeling of the building.			
<i>Lynchburg, Va., Rent of Buildings—</i> For rent of temporary quarters at Lynchburg, Va., for the accommodation of Government officials (acts Feb. 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 207, sec. 1; Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 421, sec. 1).....		1, 500. 00	2, 500. 00
NOTE.—Owing to delays in the work of construction, it became necessary to occupy the rented quarters for a longer time than was originally contemplated. The amount asked for in the estimate is needed to pay present obligations, and for the continuation of the rental until the building is ready for occupancy. It is additional to the sum of \$1,000 carried in the sundry civil bill.			
<i>New York, N. Y., Barge Office—</i> For amount necessary for the completion of the annex and building of piers in connection therewith, \$89,935, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for rental and moving expenses incident to the Barge Office (in amount \$39,935) is hereby reappropriated and made available for the completion of the building and of the piers in connection therewith, and in addition the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated to enable the work to be completed within the total limit of cost hereby fixed of not to exceed \$589,935 (acts May 27, 1908, vol. 35, p. 318, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 954, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 706, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1378, sec. 1).....		89, 935. 00	75, 000. 00
NOTE.—Owing to the reduction in the amount originally submitted for the prosecution of this work, and to the further fact that the reconstruction of the building has proved more expensive than was expected, there is not sufficient funds available to construct the piers and to do other absolutely necessary work, including the mechanical equipment. The piers alone, it is estimated, will cost \$150,000, leaving at the present time only about \$60,000 available for the prosecution of the work. (See also H. Doc. No. 539, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)			
<i>New York, N. Y., Marine Hospital—</i> For completion of the building, and for necessary repairs to the old buildings, including mechanical equipment, as specified in Senate Document No. 918, Sixty-second Congress, second session (acts May 27, 1908, vol. 35, p. 320, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1378, sec. 1).....		12, 000. 00	
NOTE.—In reference to Senate document noted above, it may be stated that a contract, since awarded, indicates that the cost of the mechanical equipment would be approximately \$10,000 less than was originally estimated. This makes it necessary, therefore, that an additional appropriation of \$12,000 only should be provided, in lieu of that originally recommended.			
<i>Portland, Me., Quarantine Station—</i> For amount necessary to provide for increased quarantine facilities at the port of Portland, Me., in addition to the sum heretofore authorized and appropriated for in the deficiency act of Aug. 26, 1912 (acts Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 512, sec. 2; Aug. 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 597, sec. 1).....		23, 620. 00	
NOTE.—In order to provide proper and safe quarantine facilities at Portland, Me., it is thought best that the building or buildings which it may be necessary to erect should be constructed of fireproof materials. To do this would require an expenditure of \$67,500. The prior appropriation of \$43,880 deducted from this sum shows that an additional amount of \$23,620 will be required in order to properly complete the project, with a due regard for the appropriate housing of the inmates who will have to be accommodated at the station.			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
RENT OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (INDEPENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT)—continued.			
<i>San Juan, P. R., Post Office and Courthouse—</i> For completion of building under present limit, \$32,000, and for additional work necessary in connection with the foundations to further strengthen the building, \$13,000; in all (acts June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 777, sec. 6; June 30, 1906, vol. 34, p. 791, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1907, vol. 34, p. 1303, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 957, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 678, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1381, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 868, sec. 1).....		\$45,000.00	\$50,000.00
NOTE.—The situation with reference to this building was reported to Congress in House Document No. 830, Sixty-second Congress, second session, and an increase in the limit of cost of \$45,000, together with an appropriation in like amount, was asked for in House Document No. 1290, Sixty-second Congress, third session. The public buildings act of Mar. 4, 1913, authorized an increase in the limit of cost of \$32,000, but the work is of such a character that it is not believed that it can be carried to successful completion, with a due regard for the public interests, for the amount stated in said act. The additional sum of \$13,000 asked for in the estimate is absolutely necessary, in connection with the strengthening of the foundations, to properly complete the work.			
<i>Shreveport, La., Rent of Buildings—</i> For rent of temporary quarters for the accommodation of Government officials at Shreveport, La. (acts Mar. 4, 1909, vol. 35, p. 957, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 707, sec. 1).....		800.00	
NOTE.—Delay in the construction of the building necessitated the occupancy of rented quarters for a period longer than that originally contemplated.			
Total.....		229,855.00	132,500.00
INCREASES IN ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PARCELS POST, SPECIAL FURNITURE APPROPRIATION, AND SIMILAR ITEMS.			
<i>Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings—</i> For additional amount under this caption for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (submitted).....		37,500.00	
NOTE.—The additional amount here asked for is necessary in order that provision may be made in public buildings to meet the needs and requirements of the parcels post. The Postmaster General has requested that the necessary action be taken by this department to secure from Congress appropriations for the purpose stated in order to avoid the divided responsibility which might otherwise exist between the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department, resulting in confusion and delay, incident to such changes, alterations, furniture equipment, etc., as might be found necessary for the prompt and proper accomplishment of the business of the parcels post. The particular classes of expenditure to which the Postmaster General alludes are under the control of the Treasury Department, and it is believed, in view of the fact that all plans and drawings of Federal post-office buildings are in the custody of the Treasury Department, that changes and alterations in the interior arrangements of buildings of an architectural and structural nature should only be made under the supervision of the department intrusted by law with that specific duty. It is also clear that the Postmaster General is not in a position to handle work of this character successfully, as the Post Office Department does not employ the necessary technical personnel.			
<i>Mechanical Equipment for Public Buildings—</i> For additional amount under this caption for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (submitted).....		12,500.00	
NOTE.—The preceding note under "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" is equally applicable to this caption.			
<i>Vaults and Safes for Public Buildings—</i> For additional amount under this caption for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (submitted).....		5,000.00	
NOTE.—The preceding note under "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" is equally applicable to this caption.			
<i>Furniture and Repairs of Furniture—</i> For additional amount under this caption for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (submitted).....		50,000.00	
NOTE.—The preceding note under "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" is equally applicable to this caption.			
<i>Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings—</i> Authority is hereby granted to make payment for materials and work supplied during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, in connection with the Treasury Building and its grounds, from the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1912," in amount \$769.05 (submitted).			
NOTE.—The amount here asked for is an authorization and not an appropriation. The materials and work were necessary, and the expenses incurred were properly incident to the repair and preservation of the Treasury Building and its grounds. Upon final adjustment of outstanding obligations under the appropriation it developed that the amounts originally authorized for the work were slightly in excess of the allotment prescribed for the Treasury, Butler, and Winder Buildings. The work has been satisfactorily performed and payment should be made therefor. The amounts due are as follows:			
J. H. Small & Sons (Inc.).....	\$709.12		
Miller & Graham.....	1.28		
Ironclad Roofing Co. (Inc.).....	12.00		
Rudolph & West Co.....	46.65		
Total.....	769.05		

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
INCREASES IN ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PARCELS POST, SPECIAL FURNITURE APPROPRIATION, AND SIMILAR ITEMS—continued.			
<i>Mechanical Equipment for Public Buildings—</i> The limitation of \$9,000 for the Treasury, Butler, and Winder Buildings, contained in the appropriation for "Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1914," is hereby increased to \$11,000 for absolutely needed repairs (submitted).			
NOTE.—The increase in the amount of the limitation here asked for is absolutely necessary in order to provide for needed repairs to the mechanical equipment of the buildings referred to. The authorization asked for does not involve an increase in the amount of the general appropriation.			
<i>Furnishing New Post Office, New York, N. Y.—</i> For furniture equipment, including counters, wood and wire partitions and screens, shelving for files rooms and vaults, and lighting fixtures (gas and electric): <i>Provided</i> , That all furniture belonging to the Government in either rented or owned quarters, used by officials who will occupy space in the new building, shall be transferred so far as practicable (submitted).		\$200, 000. 00	
NOTE.—A careful estimate of the furniture required for the New York building, after thorough examination, indicates that \$175,000 will be needed for desks, chairs, post-office workroom furniture, counters, wooden and wire partitions, etc., and for shelves for files rooms and vaults. In addition it is estimated that \$25,000 will be required for the purchase of gas and electric fixtures for various rooms, and lighting fixtures for post-office workroom furniture, making a total for the equipment now known to be necessary of \$200,000. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that the post office at Cleveland, Ohio, which contains 4,391,500 cubic feet, had a special appropriation of \$160,000 to cover its furniture equipment. The New York building contains 8,666,000 cubic feet. It may also be remarked that nearly 3,000 employees will have to be accommodated in this building.			
<i>General Expenses of Public Buildings—</i> To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute and give effect to the provisions of section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 537, pt. 1): For additional amount under this caption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, to meet compensation not otherwise provided for to architects for services performed in connection with special repairs of the Treasury Building (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 427, sec. 1).....		540. 00	\$656, 920. 00
NOTE.—The amount here asked for covers the balance of compensation due Sawyer and Ayres, special architectural experts, in connection with the repair and rearrangement of offices in the Treasury Building, Washington, D. C. This compensation has heretofore been paid from the appropriation for "General expenses of public buildings," but this fund for the current fiscal year, being more specific in character, makes no provision for such services as that named herein. A settlement has recently been effected with the firm named, and the amount of the estimate is needed to make payment for the services performed by the architects under their letter of appointment.			
Total.....		305, 540. 00	656, 920. 00
OFFICE, FIELD, AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORK AS RELATED TO CERTAIN SPECIAL PROJECTS, AND COMPENSATION AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF SITE AGENTS.			
<i>General Expenses of Public Buildings—</i> To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute and give effect to the provisions of section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 537, pt. 1), as related to recent legislation: For foremen draftsmen, architectural draftsmen, and apprentice draftsmen at rates of pay from \$480 to \$2,500 per annum; for structural engineers and draftsmen at rates of pay from \$840 to \$2,200 per annum; for mechanical, sanitary, electrical, heating, and ventilating, and illuminating engineers and draftsmen, at rates of pay from \$1,200 to \$2,400 per annum; for computers and estimators, at rates of pay from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per annum; the expenditures under all the foregoing classes, not to exceed, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, \$62,000; for supervising superintendents, superintendents, and junior superintendents of construction, at rates of pay from \$1,600 to \$2,900 per annum, not to exceed, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, \$24,000; for expenses of superintendence, including expenses of all inspectors and other officers and employees, on duty or detailed in connection with work on public buildings and the furnishing and equipment thereof, under orders from the Treasury Department; office rent and expenses of superintendents, including temporary stenographic and other assistance in the preparation of reports and the care of public property, etc.; advertising; office supplies, including drafting materials, specially prepared paper, typewriting machines, adding machines, and other mechanical labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; furniture, carpets, electric-light fixtures, and office equipment, telephone service; books of reference, law books, technical periodicals and journals, subscriptions to which may be paid in advance; for contingencies of every kind and description, compensation (not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000), and traveling expenses of site agents, recording deeds, and other evidences of title, photographic instruments, chemicals, plates, and photographic materials, and such other articles and supplies and such minor and incidental expenses not enumerated, connected solely with work on public buildings, the acquisition of sites, and the administrative work connected with the annual appropriations under the Supervising Architect's Office as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order or approve, but not including heat, light, janitor service, awnings, curtains, or any expenses for the general maintenance of the Treasury Building, or surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test-pit borings, or mill and shop inspections, not to exceed, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, \$51,216; in all, as an addition to the appropriation for "General expenses of public buildings," contained in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted).....		137, 216. 00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
OFFICE, FIELD, AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORK AS RELATED TO CERTAIN SPECIAL PROJECTS, AND COMPENSATION AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF SITE AGENTS—continued.			
<i>General Expenses of Public Buildings—Continued.</i>			
NOTE.—Recent legislation increases the limit of cost of a great many projects previously authorized. For some of these complete drawings must be prepared, while for others drawings previously prepared must be extensively revised. This will involve a great deal of extra work. In order not to displace the current program to which the office is committed, it will be necessary to have additional technical help.			
The estimate, as submitted above, provides for the necessary additional force in the technical branches of the office, and also the necessary addition to the force of superintendents in the field. The estimate also makes provision for the additional expense due to advertising for proposals for sites, for compensation, traveling, and subsistence expenses of site agents, and for additional drafting materials, office supplies, and equipment, etc., which will be needed to meet the added requirements.			
The total of \$62,000 for additional technical help is distributed among the various grades as follows:			
2 draftsmen, at \$2,500.....	\$5,000		
6 architectural draftsmen, at \$2,000.....	12,000		
31 architectural draftsmen, at \$1,600.....	49,600		
2 architectural draftsmen, at \$1,000.....	2,000		
10 structural engineers, at \$1,800.....	18,000		
2 mechanical engineers, at \$2,000.....	4,000		
6 mechanical engineers, at \$1,800.....	10,800		
3 heating and ventilating draftsmen, at \$1,200.....	3,600		
3 electrical draftsmen, at \$1,200.....	3,600		
2 computers, at \$2,500.....	5,000		
2 computers, at \$2,000.....	4,000		
4 computers, at \$1,600.....	6,400		
Total.....	124,000		
One-half for six months.....	62,000		
The total of \$24,000 for additional help in the field is distributed as follows:			
2 superintendents, at \$2,500.....	5,000		
2 superintendents, at \$2,200.....	4,400		
6 superintendents, at \$2,000.....	12,000		
5 superintendents, at \$1,800.....	9,000		
11 superintendents, at \$1,600.....	17,600		
Total.....	48,000		
One-half for 6 months.....	24,000		
The total of \$51,216 for incidental expenses in the office and field is distributed as follows:			
Compensation of site agents.....	\$15,000		
Traveling expenses of site agents.....	7,500		
Advertising (sites).....	4,200		
Preparation of reports (site agents).....	1,500		
Miscellaneous (sit agents).....	1,800		
	30,000		
Traveling expenses (normal).....	12,500		
Office rent, etc.....	2,900		
Advertising.....	2,300		
Office supplies, etc.....	2,600		
Books, etc.....	250		
Recording deeds.....	50		
Photo supplies.....	165		
Miscellaneous.....	451		
Total.....	51,216		
<i>Salaries, Office of the Supervising Architect—</i>			
For additional employees in the technical and administrative branches of the office of the Supervising Architect, due to the requirements of recent legislation, for the 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1913, as follows: Inspectors—2 at \$2,400; 3 administrative clerks, at \$2,000; clerks—5 of class 4, 10 of class 3, 9 of class 2, 9 of class 1, 14 at \$1,000, 4 at \$900; skilled laborers—4 at \$960; messengers—4 at \$840, 2 at \$720; 1 messenger boy at \$560; total, \$43,000; in all, as an addition to the appropriation for "Salaries, Office of the Supervising Architect," contained in the legislative appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (submitted).....			
		\$43,000.00	\$235,920.00
NOTE.—In order to avoid any curtailment in the present output of public building work, as a result of recent public building legislation, it will be necessary that the clerical force in the Office of the Supervising Architect should be increased so as to adequately administer the correspondence and other numerous details incident to construction work, the acquisition of sites, the assignment and movements of site agents, and the administrative work related to the large and important special projects provided for in the public buildings and sundry civil acts. It is recommended that provision may be made for these increases.			
The aggregate for increased clerical force and other employees is \$43,000, distributed among the various grades as follows:			
2 inspectors, at \$2,400.....	\$4,800		
3 administrative clerks, at \$2,000.....	6,000		
5 clerks, at \$1,800.....	9,000		
10 clerks, at \$1,600.....	16,000		
9 clerks, at \$1,400.....	12,600		
9 clerks, at \$1,200.....	10,800		
14 clerks, at \$1,000.....	14,000		
4 clerks, at \$900.....	3,600		
4 skilled laborers, at \$960.....	3,840		
4 messengers, at \$840.....	3,360		
2 messengers, at \$720.....	1,440		
1 messenger boy, at \$560.....	560		
Total.....	86,000		
One-half for six months.....	43,000		
Total.....		180,216.00	235,920.00

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDING ESTIMATES.			
Increases in limits of cost of buildings under construction, funds necessary to satisfy condemnation awards, etc., resulting from passage of public buildings act.....		\$562,050.00	\$185,000.00
Special positions and commencement of special projects authorized in public buildings act.....		76,000.00	
Rent of temporary quarters and other miscellaneous items (independent of public buildings act).....		229,855.00	132,500.00
Increases in annual appropriations on account of parcels post, special furniture appropriation, and similar items.....		305,540.00	656,920.00
Office, field, and administrative work as related to certain special projects, and compensation and traveling expenses of site agents.....		180,216.00	235,920.00
Total, Public Buildings.....		1,353,661.00	1,210,340.00
Total, Treasury Department, including Public Buildings.....		1,573,661.00	
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.			
ALASKA.			
<i>Legislative Expenses, Territory of Alaska—</i>			
For mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska incurred while engaged in travel to and from their homes to the city of Juneau in attendance upon the first legislative assembly convened Mar. 3, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912, being additional to the sum of \$6,500, provided for this purpose in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (acts Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 516, sec. 15; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 763, sec. 1).....		2,267.20	6,500.00
TERRITORY OF ALASKA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Juneau, April 9, 1913.			
<p>SIR: In the act making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, approved Mar. 4, 1913, provision is made for the mileage of members of the Alaska Legislature, as follows: Mileage of members, \$6,500.</p> <p>As special disbursing agent for the appropriation for legislative expenses, I have established two mileage tables, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, based on the usage of the Department of Justice in settling the mileage accounts of court witnesses in Alaska, the first table giving mileage actually traveled by members of the legislature in coming to Juneau during the winter season to attend the session beginning Mar. 3, and the other table giving the mileage to be traveled by members in returning to their homes after the close of the session. The latter travel will be performed after the shorter winter routes have been abandoned by reason of the disappearance of snow and the opening of the season of open navigation in Bering Sea and the inland waterways. Both tables show "shortest usually traveled routes" according to the season of the year in which the travel must be performed.</p> <p>I have paid the "coming" mileage in full, but the balance of the appropriation is insufficient to pay the "return" mileage in full. At the request of the proper committees of the legislature I report at this time the deficiency in the mileage account which will occur when the settlement of return mileage is made at the end of the present month—the desire of the legislature being that the matter be presented to Congress for the purpose of obtaining a deficiency appropriation. The table which is inclosed herewith shows in detail the mileage already paid and to be paid to the 23 members of the legislature who are attending the present session. The table shows that the "coming" mileage amounted to 22,013 miles, which, at 15 cents per mile, caused total disbursements of \$3,301.95. The table shows that after the payment at the end of the present month of "return" mileage, as indicated therein, the balance to be distributed substantially pro rata among the members at the request of the legislature, there will be a deficiency of \$2,267.20, covering 15,114½ miles, distributed among members as follows:</p>			
	Miles.	Amount.	
J. C. Kennedy.....	1,679	\$251.85	
Daniel Driscoll.....	680	102.00	
E. B. Collins.....	688	103.20	
Henry Roden.....	964	144.60	
R. D. Gray.....	192	28.80	
Chas. E. Ingersoll.....	102	15.30	
Milo Kelly.....	493	73.95	
W. T. Burns.....	695	104.25	
Elwood Bruner.....	1,518	227.70	
Conrad Freeding.....	1,518	227.70	
Thos. Gaffney.....	1,518	227.70	
Chas. D. Jones.....	1,518	227.70	
Frank A. Aldrich.....	1,518	227.70	
Dan A. Sutherland.....	635	95.25	
L. V. Ray.....	350	52.50	
A. G. Shoup.....	92	13.80	
J. M. Tanner.....	44	6.60	
B. F. Millard.....	285	42.75	
H. B. Ingram.....	285	42.75	
F. M. Boyle.....	285	42.75	
N. J. Svindseth.....	55½	8.35	
<p>No deficiency will occur in the cases of two of the 23 members, for the reason that, since one of them lives in Juneau and the other only 3 miles from the capital, their return mileage of 1 and 3 miles, respectively, will be paid in full.</p>			

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.						Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.	
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—Continued.									
ALASKA—Continued.									
Legislative Expenses, Territory of Alaska—Continued.									
<p>In view of the unusual conditions of travel in Alaska, the expense varying greatly at different seasons, but in all except the ocean routes exceeding 15 cents per mile at any season, I recommend that actual and necessary expenses of travel in lieu of mileage be allowed for members of the Territorial legislature in future. Court witnesses in interior Alaska at present receive mileage or actual expenses of travel, at their option. Almost invariably they find it advantageous to accept reimbursement of actual expenses instead of a flat mileage rate.</p> <p>Respectfully, yours,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">WALTER E. CLARK, Governor.</p> <p>The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Washington, D. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Statement showing mileage of members of Alaska Legislature.</p>									
Name.	Residence.	Mileage in (winter).	Amount paid at 15 cents.	Mileage out (summer).	Amount at 15 cents.	Balance of appropriation will cover—		Leaving deficiency of—	
						Miles.	Amount at 15 cents.	Miles.	Amount at 15 cents.
J. C. Kennedy.....	Candle.....	1,959	\$293.85	4,049	\$607.35	2,370	\$355.50	1,679	\$251.85
Wm. Stubbins.....	Douglas.....	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45		
Daniel Driscoll.....	Fairbanks.....	1,064	159.60	1,640	246.00	960	144.00	680	102.00
E. B. Collins.....	Fox.....	1,082	162.30	1,658	248.70	970	145.50	688	103.20
Henry Roden.....	Iditarod.....	1,583	237.45	2,321	348.15	1,357	203.55	964	144.60
H. T. Tripp.....	Juneau.....	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15		
R. D. Gray.....	Katalla.....	473	70.95	473	70.95	281	42.15	192	28.80
Chas. E. Ingersoll.....	Ketchikan.....	244	36.60	244	36.60	142	21.30	102	15.30
Milo Kelly.....	Knik.....	991	148.65	1,188	178.20	695	104.25	493	73.95
W. T. Burns.....	Little Eldorado.....	1,101	165.15	1,677	251.55	982	147.30	695	104.25
Elwood Bruner.....	Nome.....	1,759	263.85	3,656	548.40	2,138	320.70	1,518	227.70
Conrad Freeding.....	do.....	1,759	263.85	3,656	548.40	2,138	320.70	1,518	227.70
Thos. Gaffney.....	do.....	1,759	263.85	3,656	548.40	2,138	320.70	1,518	227.70
Chas. D. Jones.....	do.....	1,759	263.85	3,656	548.40	2,138	320.70	1,518	227.70
Frank A. Aldrich.....	do.....	1,759	263.85	3,656	548.40	2,138	320.70	1,518	227.70
Dan A. Sutherland.....	Ruby.....	1,344	201.60	1,528	229.20	893	133.95	635	95.25
L. V. Ray.....	Seward.....	845	126.75	845	126.75	495	74.25	350	52.50
A. G. Shoup.....	Sitka.....	222	33.30	222	33.30	130	19.50	92	13.80
J. M. Tanner.....	Skagway.....	106	15.90	106	15.90	62	9.30	44	6.60
B. F. Millard.....	Valdez.....	688	103.20	688	103.20	403	60.45	285	42.75
H. B. Ingram.....	do.....	688	103.20	688	103.20	403	60.45	285	42.75
F. M. Boyle.....	do.....	688	103.20	688	103.20	403	60.45	285	42.75
N. J. Svindseth.....	Wrangell.....	136	20.40	136	20.40	80½	12.05	55½	8.35
		22,013	3,301.95	36,435	5,465.25	21,320½	3,198.05	15,114½	2,267.20
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.									
Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution—									
For equipping the tower telescope of the Astrophysical Observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal., including necessary incidental expenses (submitted).....							\$2,000.00		
<p style="text-align: right;">SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U. S. A., May 20, 1913.</p> <p>SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, with the request that it be transmitted to Congress, an estimate of an appropriation which is urgently needed for the prosecution of certain researches under the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution. It is requested that this estimate be transmitted to Congress for action at the present extra session.</p> <p>Very respectfully, yours,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C. D. WALCOTT, Secretary.</p> <p>The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Washington, D. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Carnegie Institution of Washington, Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena, Cal.]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BETHEL, ME., March 25, 1913.</p> <p>DEAR DR. WALCOTT: I am informed by Mr. Abbot that the preliminary observations of the absorption of the sun's atmosphere, made by him on Mount Wilson, show a remarkable agreement, as far as they go, with his simultaneous measures of the solar constant. If these results can be confirmed by further work with suitable apparatus, they will prove beyond question that the quantity of heat received by the earth from the sun not only undergoes variation, but that this variation is due to changes within the sun itself. I need hardly say that such a result would constitute one of the most important advances ever made in science.</p> <p>It is essential, however, that provision be made to carry forward this work, as the preliminary results are few in number and were obtained with inadequate means. A tower has already been erected on the observing shelter of the Smithsonian Institution on Mount Wilson. If an appropriation of \$2,000, over</p>									

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.			
<i>Interstate Commerce Commission—</i>			
To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities," approved March 1, 1913, of which sum not exceeding \$15,000 may be expended for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, being for the fiscal year 1914 (acts Mar. 1, 1913, vol. 37, p. 701, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 916, sec. 1).....		\$1, 500, 000.00	\$100, 000.00
NOTE.—It is regarded extremely desirable that this work should be done as of a common date; that is, that the period covered should be as short as is consistent with economy and efficiency. The present expense of the organization which we are perfecting is in the nature of an overhead charge, the amount of work depending upon the field parties which will operate under the organization. The commission should therefore be in a position to develop this field work as speedily as can properly be done. While it is impossible to precisely forecast the future of this work, we are confident that at least the above sum should be placed at our disposal if it is to be prosecuted to the best advantage. (E. E. Clark, chairman.)			
<i>Printing and Binding, Interstate Commerce Commission—</i>			
For printing and binding, of which sum not exceeding \$1,500 may be expended for reports and minutes of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners and forms for annual reports issued to State railroad commissions for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted).....		35, 000.00	100, 000.00
NOTE.—In addition to the amount of \$100,000 contained in the sundry civil bill now pending before Congress, the above amount will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for general purposes of the commission and also on account of additional legislation providing for the valuation of the property of carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. (E. E. Clark, chairman.)			
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.....		1, 535, 000.00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
<i>Salaries, Offices of the District of Columbia—</i>			
Excise board: For three members of the excise board, at \$2,400 each; and the appropriation of \$4,800 for salaries of excise board contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, approved Mar. 4, 1913, is hereby made available for the payment of salaries as therein set forth for the fiscal year 1914, under the excise board created by sec. 9 of said act (acts Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 940, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 997, sec. 3).....		7, 200.00	
NOTE.—While the appropriations made for salaries of employees of the excise board in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 are not the same as the positions and salaries authorized under the provisions of the new excise law, the commissioners are of the opinion that at least during the first year of the enforcement of the new law the positions already appropriated for, and recommended above to be made available, are essentially necessary to a proper and efficient administration of this law during this period.			
Coroner's office: For amount required to pay the deputy coroner for services during the absence of the coroner for the fiscal years that follow:			
1913 (submitted).....	\$100.00		
1912 (submitted).....	50.00	150.00	
<i>Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses, District of Columbia—</i>			
For additional amount required for contingent expenses of the coroner's office, fiscal year 1913 (act June 26, 1912, vol. 37, pp. 146-147, sec. 1).....	1, 100.00		4, 000.00
For additional amount required for advertising taxes in arrears fiscal year 1913 (same act).....	78.50		2, 500.00
Judicial expenses: For additional amount required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for judicial expenses, fiscal year 1913 (same act).....	120.00	1, 298.50	4, 000.00
<i>Streets, District of Columbia—</i>			
The appropriations for dust prevention, cleaning streets, and snow removal, for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, are hereby made available for the purchase, maintenance, and repair of bicycles, and the action of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in heretofore authorizing expenditures for this purpose from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1913 is hereby approved (submitted).			
<i>Writs of Lunacy, District of Columbia—</i>			
For additional amount required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriations for writs of lunacy for the fiscal years that follow:			
1913 (act June 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 167, sec. 1).....	650.00		2, 800.00
1912 (acts Mar. 2, 1911, vol. 36, p. 995, sec. 1; Aug. 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 700, sec. 1).....	4.75	654.75	3, 500.00
<i>Notice by publication in opening, extension, etc., of streets, alleys, etc.—</i>			
Provided, That hereafter notice by publication in all condemnation cases for the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or minor street in the District of Columbia shall be by advertisement twice a week for two successive weeks in three daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia (submitted).			
<i>Industrial Home School, District of Columbia—</i>			
For additional amount required for maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness, fiscal year 1913 (act June 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 174, sec. 1).....		1, 800.00	16, 000.00

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.			
<i>Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia—</i>			
For additional amount required for administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference, and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses, fiscal year 1913 (act June 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 173, sec. 1).....	\$600.00	\$2,500.00
For additional amount required for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the board of children's guardians by the courts of the District of Columbia:			
Fiscal year 1913 (same act).....	20,000.00	42,500.00
Fiscal year 1912 (acts Mar. 2, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1000, sec. 1; Aug. 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 599, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 918, sec. 1).....	16.70	45,908.61
		\$20,616.70	
<i>Refund of Erroneous Collections, District of Columbia—</i>			
For amount required to refund certain erroneous collections on account of special assessments, charges, fees, etc., covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts (submitted).....		709.62	
<i>Extension of Q Street NW., District of Columbia—</i>			
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to pay to Charles W. Shiles the sum of \$75 from the appropriation for the extension of Q Street NW., District of Columbia, for amount of erroneous assessment for benefits (submitted).....			
<i>Judgments, District of Columbia—</i>			
For amount required for payment of judgments, including costs, against the District of Columbia, as follows:			
Name.	Judgment.	Costs.	
Maria Ford, with interest from Mar. 25, 1913.....	\$400	\$1	
Arie M. Wolfe.....	130		
	530	1	
together with a further sum to pay the interest on same at not exceeding 4 per cent per annum to date of payment (submitted).....		531.00	
NOTE—The two estimates following are submitted by the Attorney General.			
<i>Fees of Jurors, Supreme Court, District of Columbia—</i>			
For fees of jurors in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1913 (acts June 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 168, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 38, p. 918, sec. 1).....		2,500.00	57,000.00
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia—</i>			
For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and its officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, including also such expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1912 (submitted).....		35.00	48,213.79
Total District of Columbia.....		35,495.57	
WAR DEPARTMENT.			
ARSENALS.			
<i>Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—</i>			
For a high-explosive loading shop and its equipment: <i>Provided</i> , That \$30,000 of the \$900,000 appropriated for the purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for mountain, field, and siege cannon, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith and the machinery necessary for its manufacture at the arsenals, by the fortification act approved Feb. 13, 1913, is hereby made available for the erection of this building and its equipment. (Act Feb. 13, 1913, vol. 37, p. 671, sec. 1; submitted.)			
NOTE.—This item was submitted with the original estimates under the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. (See p. 511, Book of Estimates of Appropriations, 1914.) In view of the failure to include it in the sundry civil bill as reported at the last session of Congress, and of the urgency of the case, it is now submitted for reconsideration in the form herewith.			
In addition to the appropriation of \$900,000 referred to, the sum of \$500,000 is appropriated by the Army act approved Mar. 2, 1913, for field artillery ammunition for Organized Militia, making an aggregate of \$1,400,000 available for the manufacture of this class of ammunition during the next fiscal year. The proposed building is necessary to meet the increased output required by the current appropriations at the Frankford Arsenal, and to provide the necessary facilities for the manufacture of that part of the ammunition which includes high-explosive bursting charges, during the next fiscal year. The new fireproof building will have a capacity of 1,000 rounds of ammunition per day, commensurate with this increased demand for ammunition, as compared with 150 rounds per day for the existing frame structure, which is wholly inadequate. Risk of disaster is incurred in using the present wooden building, and the equipment is not up to date. The improved equipment will cheapen the cost of production. The proposed building is necessary to meet the increased output now demanded and to eliminate the risk of disaster incident to the use of the present wooden building; its erection will result in ultimate economy based on the cost of output alone.			
R. BIERNE,			
Colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Acting Chief of Ordnance.			
ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1913.			
97043—H. Doc. 88, 63-1—3			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
ARSENALS—Continued.			
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.— For 1 storehouse, to replace the one destroyed by fire Oct. 18, 1912, including its equipment, the necessary grading, and a spur track to connect the building with existing railroad tracks (submitted).....		\$120, 000. 00	
NOTE.—Estimated for the construction of a modern fireproof building of steel and concrete, to replace the one destroyed by fire Oct. 18, 1912.			
R. BIRNIE, Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Acting Chief of Ordnance.			
ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1913.			
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
Replacing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores— For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores destroyed by fire at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1915 (submitted).....		1, 490, 313. 55	
NOTE.—Estimated to replace the ordnance and ordnance stores comprising equipments for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery harness, small arms, small-arms ammunition, tools, spare parts and accessories for seacoast and field artillery, machine guns and tools, spare parts and accessories therefor, paints, cleaning materials, spare parts and accessories for fire-control instruments, and other miscellaneous stores destroyed by fire at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., on Oct. 18, 1912.			
The Government carries no insurance on the buildings under its control or their contents, and there is no way of replacing the stores destroyed as stated above except by special appropriation therefor. These stores formed part of the reserve carried for immediate use in case of war or imminence of war. Their loss depletes that reserve to that extent, as the Government has no other stores which can be spared to replace them.			
R. BIRNIE, Colonel, Ordnance Department, Acting Chief of Ordnance.			
ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1913.			
QUARTERMASTER CORPS.			
Barracks and Quarters— For barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, magazines, administration and office buildings, sheds, shops, and other buildings necessary for the shelter of troops, public animals, and stores, and for administration purposes, except those pertaining to the Seacoast Artillery; for repairing public buildings at military posts; for hire of employees; for rental of the authorized allowance of quarters for officers on duty with the troops at posts and stations where no public quarters are available; of barracks or authorized allowance of quarters for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available; of grounds for cantonments, camp sites, and other military purposes, and of buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by troops, for use as stables, storehouses, and offices, and for other military purposes; for the hire of recruiting stations and lodgings for recruits; for such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes and for officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War; for wall lockers in permanent barracks and refrigerators in barracks and quarters; for screen doors, window screens, storm doors and sash, and window shades for barracks, offices, and quarters, and for flooring and framing for tents: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of the money so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or quarters to officers or enlisted men: <i>Provided further</i> , That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster Corps shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee therein shall receive a salary of more than \$150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War (submitted).....		70, 000. 00	
NOTE.—This amount is required for rental of quarters for such United States troops as may be in China during the fiscal year 1914, which sum equals the amount already supplied for rentals in China for this fiscal year plus that reported as still required to the 30th of June next.			
This item of expense was not considered when the annual estimates of appropriations for that fiscal year were prepared, for the reason that it was not definitely known that there would be United States troops in China during the fiscal year 1914, and this supplemental estimate is now submitted in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War, communicated in memorandum of Dec. 7, 1912, from the Chief of Staff.			
A supplemental estimate of appropriation for a like sum was submitted to Congress in December last, which was reported in Document No. 1184, House of Representatives, Sixty-second Congress, third session, but failed to receive favorable action.			
It is important that the \$70,000 now asked for be furnished, otherwise the expense of rentals in China will have to be defrayed from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1914, which will necessitate the omission of necessary work for which funds have been provided. Henry G. Sharpe, Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps, Acting Chief Quartermaster Corps.			
ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION.			
Memorial Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery, Va.— For the purpose of beginning the construction under the direction of a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Ivory G. Kimball, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and Charles W. Newton, representing the United Spanish War Veterans, of a memorial amphitheater, including a chapel, at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., and in accordance with the plans of Carrere and Hastings, architects, of New York City, adopted by the commission heretofore appointed, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 882, sec. 14)		250, 000. 00	
NOTE.—This estimate is submitted in order to carry into effect the provisions of section 14 of the act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (Public, No. 432, p. 19), which authorized the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of beginning the construction of a memorial amphitheater, including a chapel, at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., but made no appropriation therefor. It is considered imperative that the funds authorized by said section 14 of the act of Mar. 4, 1913, be made available at an early date in order that the necessary steps may be taken to commence the work of construction on the amphitheater, etc. (Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, chairman.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.			
<i>Gettysburg National Park—</i> For replacing and restoring to their original condition 9 monuments erected on the battle field of Gettysburg, damaged by a vandal (submitted).....		\$7, 032. 00	
<p>NOTE.—On Mar. 4, 1913, probably between 4 p. m. and dark, 9 monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg were damaged by a vandal who seemed to have no other motive but pure maliciousness, as he took nothing away. His route appears to have been through the woods from the Taneytown Road to the site of the Fifth Corps Headquarters Marker on Sedgwick Avenue, 900 feet north of the Wheatfield Road, then to the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry Monument, 100 feet distant, mutilating both. From there he must have passed through the grove westerly to the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry Monument on Wheatfield Road near Crawford Avenue. Breaking this monument, he proceeded along Crawford Avenue to the Sixth New Jersey Infantry Monument, about 900 feet north of the Devils Den. He broke the Sixth New Jersey Infantry Monument and crossed Plum Run to the Fortieth New York Infantry Monument, smashing the figure of a soldier, and continued his raid between the Round Tops to Wright Avenue, where he damaged the lion on the Vermont Brigade Monument; from there, crossing Taneytown Road to Howe Avenue, he broke parts of the Sixth Maine Infantry, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Monuments.</p> <p>Following is a list of the monuments damaged, giving the character of the damage done, the original cost of the monuments, and the estimated cost of repairs necessary to restore them to their original condition:</p> <p>Fifth Corps Headquarters Marker, on Sedgwick Avenue: Erected by the Gettysburg National Park Commission. Granite Maltese crosses with capstones. Damaged by having the corners of the 4 Maltese crosses on the sides knocked off and the point of the capstone broken. Original cost..... \$500 Estimated cost to replace and reerect, using all the bases..... 150</p> <p>Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry Monument, on Sedgwick Avenue: Erected by State of Massachusetts and survivors. Granite shaft with the arms and equipments sculptured in high relief. Damaged by having the butt and part of the barrel of one of the guns broken off. Original cost..... 1,023 Estimated cost to replace and reerect, using bases..... 800</p> <p>Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry Monument, on Wheatfield Road: Erected by State of Pennsylvania and survivors. Granite base, die, and recumbent granite statue with musket. Damaged by having the visor of cap, nose, one hand, and one foot broken off, and the stock and barrel of gun smashed. Original cost..... 2,000 Estimated cost to replace figure and base..... 1,120</p> <p>Sixth New Jersey Infantry Monument: Erected by State of New Jersey and private contributions. Granite monument with double base, die, and shaft in the shape of an obelisk with 2 muskets and wreath in high relief on the front. Damaged by having one gunstock broken and several corners of the plinth broken and corners of the obelisk chipped. Original cost..... 1,125 Estimated cost to take down, replace shaft, and reerect..... 652</p> <p>Fortieth New York Infantry Monument, on Warren Avenue: Erected by State of New York and survivors. Granite base and granite statue behind a bowlder. Damaged by having visor of cap, nose and chin, foot, part of one hand, cartridge box, stock and barrel of gun broken. Original cost..... \$2,225 Estimated cost to replace figure and reerect..... 1,500</p> <p>Vermont Brigade Monument, on Wright Avenue: Erected by State of Vermont and survivors. Granite base and die, with granite figure of a lion couchant on the top. Damaged by having lower jaw broken off, tail in part, and projections about the body broken. Original cost..... 3,000 Estimated cost to replace figure and reerect..... 1,200</p> <p>Sixth Maine Infantry Monument, on Howe Avenue: Erected by State of Maine and survivors. Granite base, die and shaft, polished. Damaged by having small pieces from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick chipped off the corners of the die in many places. Original cost..... 1,113 Estimated cost to replace and reerect, using bases..... 500</p> <p>Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Monument, on Howe Avenue: Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Granite first and second base, polished granite die and shaft. Damaged by having the hammers broken off of the guns and the barrel of one gun badly broken at the top. Original cost..... 1,500 Estimated cost to replace shaft and reerect, using bases..... 600</p> <p>Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Monument, on Howe Avenue: Granite base with polished die and cross. Damaged by having corners chipped off of the polished die in 20 places. Original cost..... 1,000 Estimated cost to take down and replace die and reerect..... 510</p>			
<p>Photographs showing the extent of the damage to the above-mentioned monuments are on file in the War Department.</p> <p>As the appropriation expiring June 30, 1913, did not provide for this extraordinary work, the balance that will remain on that date will not be sufficient, when valid contracts are presented for payment, to permit of this work, and as the vandalism was committed after the regular estimate covering the fiscal year 1914 had been submitted it was impracticable to include therein the amount now asked for.</p> <p>The submission of this estimate at this time is deemed imperatively necessary in order that funds may be available at an early date with which to restore these monuments, now very unsightly in appearance, to their original condition.—John P. Nicholson, chairman.</p>			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
<i>Relief of Sufferers from Floods, Tornadoes, and Conflagrations in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, etc.—</i> For providing tents, medical and hospital supplies, and other necessary supplies and services, and for the reimbursement of the several appropriations of the War Department from which expenditures have already been or may hereafter be made in connection with, or as an incident to, the relief of sufferers from floods, tornadoes, and conflagrations in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, Peach Tree, Ala., and in Nebraska: <i>Provided</i> , That the amount herein appropriated shall also be available for the reimbursement of officers of the Army detailed by direction of the Secretary of War on duty in connection with the relief work hereinbefore mentioned of all such actual expenses of travel as may be approved by the Secretary of War as having been incurred by them in connection with such duty, over and above the allowances made for the same by law, and also for the reimbursement of enlisted men of the Army while detailed on similar duty of their living expenses over and above the commutation of subsistence receivable by them, to be immediately available (submitted).....		\$965, 139. 74	
NOTE.—In explanation of the foregoing estimate the following is submitted: The following shows the amount, by appropriations, of the liabilities incurred up to and including May 13, 1913, by the Quartermaster Corps, on account of emergency work occasioned by recent floods, tornado, and cyclone in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and in Peach Tree, Ala.; also for sufferers from tornado in Nebraska in March, 1913:			
Floods, Mississippi and Ohio Valleys:			
Clothing and equipage.....	\$382, 481. 34		
Regular supplies.....	25, 717. 80		
Subsistence.....	316, 959. 35		
Mileage.....	4, 307. 89		
Transportation.....	103, 472. 90		
Water and sewers.....	140. 00		
Incidental expenses.....	14, 791. 52		
Barracks and quarters.....	2. 00		
Total.....	847, 872. 80		
Peach Tree tornado:			
Subsistence.....	45. 00		
Transportation.....	51. 28		
Mileage.....	75. 66		
Total.....	171. 94		
Cyclone in Nebraska:			
Clothing and equipage.....	4, 246. 80		
Transportation.....	417. 40		
Incidental expenses.....	5. 76		
Total.....	4, 669. 96		
Recapitulation:			
Floods, Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.....	847, 872. 80		
Peach Tree tornado.....	171. 94		
Cyclone in Nebraska.....	4, 669. 96		
Grand total.....	852, 714. 70		
Deducting from this grand total the value of certain clothing and equipage supplies returned to the Government, not used, amounting to.....	87, 768. 40		
and there remains.....	764, 946. 30		
While it is difficult to state what sum in addition to the above will be required to afford relief while needed, it is thought that if no additional disasters occur \$5,000 per day for 30 days more, or \$150,000, will be all the Quartermaster Corps will require to meet calls upon it, making a net total of \$914,946.30.			
Officers of the Army detailed to duty in connection with the relief of sufferers from the recent floods, tornadoes, and conflagrations have been subjected to unusual expense, which they have been obliged to meet from their personal funds, and it is deemed only just that their actual expenses of travel, over and above the allowances made for the same by law, should be reimbursed them. This is true equally of enlisted men of the Army similarly detailed who may have been required in the execution of their work to incur expenses of living over and above the commutation of subsistence receivable by them. (Henry G. Sharpe, Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps, Acting Chief Quartermaster Corps.)			
No bills contracted originally in the prosecution of relief measures have as yet been presented to the Medical Department for settlement. Possibly, however, some are outstanding, and it is thought desirable that the appropriation be framed in terms sufficiently general to provide for them should there be any. No issues of medical property belonging to the Army are of record for the relief of sufferers from the cyclones at Peach Tree, Ala., and Omaha, Nebr., in March, 1913. If any such were made, it is believed they are negligible in amount. The net value of Army medical property issued toward the relief of the flood sufferers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, and other points in the Mississippi Valley in 1913 amounts up to date, according to the latest records of the Surgeon General's Office, to \$8,239.40. A small margin above this amount to cover issues not yet of record and original bills possibly outstanding, as above, is desired, making the total of this estimate \$10,000, as submitted. (George H. Torney, Surgeon General U. S. Army.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
<i>Relief of Sufferers from Floods, Tornadoes, and Conflagrations in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, etc.—Continued.</i>				
The following expenditures from appropriations under the control of the Engineer Department for relief work are reported by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army:				
District.	Amount.	Appropriation.		
Mississippi River Commission....	\$15,297.10	Improving Mississippi River (from Head of Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River).		
St. Louis, Mo.....	15,000.00	Improving Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn. (for between mouths of Ohio and Missouri Rivers).		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	186.82	Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation (indefinite).		
First Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4,482.02	Improving Ohio River, general improvement.		
Second Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,850.00	Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation (indefinite).		
Wheeling, W. Va.....	37.50	Improving Ohio River below Pittsburgh, Pa.; locks and dams.		
Louisville, Ky.....	1,340.00	Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation (indefinite).		
Vicksburg, Miss.....	2,000.00	Improving Yazoo River and tributaries, Mississippi, allotment Yazoo River, general improvements.		
Total.....	40,193.44			
In view of the fact that the Acting Chief of the Quartermaster Corps reports that the use of the regular appropriations of the Quartermaster Corps for the purpose of affording relief to sufferers from floods, etc., has prevented the application of the funds under said appropriations to meet the obligations of the military service, and, as the current fiscal year is now near its end and there is not a sufficient balance of funds on hand under several of these appropriations to meet said obligations, it is recommended that early action be taken upon this estimate.				
LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.				
Total, War Department.....			\$2,902,485.29	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Relief of Flood Sufferers in Ohio and Indiana and on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their Tributaries—</i>				
For reimbursement of naval appropriations for expenditures on account of relief of flood sufferers in the States of Ohio and Indiana and on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries (submitted)			130,940.38	
NOTE.—The above estimate is based on the following expenditures:				
Express shipment of 34 cars from New York.....	\$27,500.00			
Freight shipment of 21 cars to New York.....	4,571.98			
Transportation, enlisted men and civilian employees.....	232.60			
Disbursements by Paymaster D. W. Nesbit, U. S. Navy.....	2,128.20			
Claims and miscellaneous bills paid by Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	114.87			
Mileage of officers.....	1,429.72			
Provisions issued by Paymaster D. W. Nesbit, U. S. Navy.....	29,679.32			
Provisions issued by naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.....	8,709.89			
Clothing issued by Paymaster D. W. Nesbit, U. S. Navy.....	36,707.80			
Clothing issued by naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.....	19,866.00			
Total.....	130,940.38			
<i>Relief of Samuel Butter and Company—</i>				
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of "An act for the relief of Samuel Butter & Co.," approved Mar. 3, 1913 (Private act, No. 156). (Acts July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 560, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1913, vol. 37, p. 354, sec. 1).....			11,709.69	
NOTE.—The above-mentioned act does not provide an appropriation for payment of the same "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," as required under the provision contained in the deficiency act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 560), and an appropriation will be necessary to carry out the evident intention of the act.				
Total Navy Department.....			142,650.07	
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Reimbursement of Ralph E. Hess—</i>				
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of "An act for the reimbursement of Ralph E. Hess for two horses lost while hired by the United States Geological Survey," approved Mar. 3, 1913 (Private act, No. 163) (acts July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 560, sec.1; Mar. 3, 1913, vol. 37, p. 373, sec. 1).....			150.00	
NOTE.—The above-mentioned act does not provide an appropriation for payment of the same "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," as required under the provision contained in the deficiency act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 560), and an appropriation will be necessary to carry out the evident intention of the act.				

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
<i>Examination and Classification of Lands within the Northern Pacific Grant—</i> The unexpended balance on June 30, 1913, remaining to the credit of the appropriation of \$4,500 contained in the deficiency appropriation act approved Aug. 26, 1912, for the completion during the fiscal year of 1913, of the examination and classification of lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific grant under the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), is hereby continued and made available to meet the expenses pertaining to such examinations and classifications as may be incurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (acts Feb. 26, 1895, vol. 28, p. 683, sec. 1; June 25, 1910, vol. 36, p. 739, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1911, vol. 36, p. 1307, sec. 1; Aug. 26, 1912, vol. 37, p. 609, sec. 1).....			\$4,500.00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.			
<i>United States Geological Survey—</i> To replace instruments, equipment, apparatus, supplies, file cases and other furniture, lumber, maps, folios, etc., destroyed by fire, and to reimburse laborers for loss of personal effects, namely: To provide for the purchase of instruments, equipment, apparatus, supplies, file cases and other furniture, and lumber, and the reprinting of maps and folios, to replace those destroyed by the fire of May 18, 1913, in the building occupied by the United States Geological Survey, including the repairs to instruments and equipment made necessary by said fire, these emergency purchases to be made under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, to be available until expended (submitted)..... To provide for reimbursement of carpenters and other laborers for the loss of personal property, viz, tools and work clothes (submitted).....	\$99,181.67 80.16	\$99,261.83	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1913.			
The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an urgent deficiency estimate of \$99,261.83 to provide for the purchase of instruments, equipment, apparatus, etc., and the reprinting of maps and folios, to replace those destroyed by the fire in the building occupied by the United States Geological Survey, 1330 F Street NW., on Sunday, May 18, 1913, and to reimburse laborers for the loss of personal effects. The estimate of \$99,261.83 is based upon carefully prepared inventories and estimates and includes the following items, viz: 1. Topographic equipment..... \$441.87 2. Geologic collections..... 175.00 3. Half-tones and other cuts, and cases for same..... 4,700.00 4. Reprinting 280,000 topographic maps..... 11,512.00 5. Reprinting 20 editions of geologic folios, at \$3,500 each..... 70,000.00 6. Amount necessary to enable purchase of multicolor press to expedite reprinting..... 5,840.00 7. Storage batteries, physical apparatus, and equipment of constant-temperature room..... 3,497.00 8. Lumber, haulage, electrical and other supplies..... 2,158.30 9. Services of temporary carpenters, wiremen, and laborers..... 857.50 Personal property..... 99,181.67 80.16 Total..... 99,261.83 Items 1, 2, and 3 do not provide for complete replacement of destroyed property, but only of such articles as are needed for the continuation or completion of work in progress. Of the 30,000 half-tone cuts in the burned cases, it is estimated that only about 5,000 need to be cleaned and reblocked and a much smaller number replaced. Items 4 and 5 provide for reprints of topographic maps and geologic folios, the editions of which were practically exhausted by the fire, which destroyed some 25,000 folios. No account is taken in this estimate of the 175,000 geologic folios damaged by fire, smoke, and water and now being sold to the public at the reduced rate of 5 cents each, the stock of these folios being believed to be sufficient to meet future demands. Item 6 represents an extra appropriation requested in order to provide for the purchase of a multicolor press. The presses now installed are worked to their full capacity, and the reprints made necessary by this fire would result in serious delays in either the extra or the current work. To expedite this extra work and at the same time meet current demands by the public, it is proposed to purchase a multicolor press costing \$22,000, by use of which a saving in labor and material can be effected amounting to \$16,160 on the work represented in items 4 and 5. The balance of the purchase price would need to be provided in the amount stated above, which would not be strictly chargeable to replacement, but is, nevertheless, an emergency item and would provide a permanent addition to the Government plant valued at more than three times the amount of this item, and making possible lower costs on all future work of this character. Items 7, 8, and 9 strictly provide for replacement of equipment and property destroyed by fire, but do not include cost of rewiring and other work necessary to enable resumption of survey work immediately following the fire. This emergency was met by a special allotment of \$1,700 from the current appropriation, contingent expenses, Department of the Interior. Authority is also asked for the reimbursement of nine members of the labor force who lost their work clothes and two carpenters who, as temporary employees, had their own tool chests in the basement, where they had been at work the preceding day. The personal losses sustained by these employees are not large even in the aggregate, yet to laborers dependent upon small salaries relief seems specially deserved. The valuation of the articles destroyed has been carefully checked in each case and affidavits support the lists herewith attached. As a precedent for such reimbursement I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that reimbursement was made to the crew of the Muskeget Life-Saving Station for the loss of their personal property at the burning of that station. (See Stat. L., vol. 26, p. 510, and H. Ex. Doc. No. 380, 51st Cong., 1st sess.) Respectfully, GEO. OTIS SMITH, Director.			
Total Interior Department.....		99,411.83	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.			
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.			
<i>Investigating Cost of Production, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—</i>			
For salaries and all other actual necessary expenses, including field investigations at home and abroad, compensation of special agents, clerk hire, and rental of quarters in Washington, D. C., purchase of books of reference and manuscripts, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce to ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living; what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, to be immediately available (act Aug. 23, 1912, vol. 37, p. 407, sec 1) (submitted).....		\$100,000.00	
NOTE.—The function of investigating and reporting upon these matters was assigned to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, but no provision was made for any expenses incurred in developing and carrying out the investigations in question. The facilities of the bureau are already severely taxed to carry on the current work and none of the existing appropriations of that bureau can be made available for this new service. Demands are being made upon the bureau for facts in connection with the question of imposing import duties, and this appropriation should be made immediately available in order that experts may be employed and the necessary service established to render effective the new functions allotted to the bureau by the law above referred to.			
<i>Additional Copies of Daily Consular Reports—</i>			
Hereafter there shall be printed not to exceed 30,000 copies of any one issue of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, instead of 20,000 copies, as now provided for in Public Act No. 270, approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stats., 821), and there is hereby appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1914 the sum of \$12,000 (submitted).....		12,000.00	
NOTE.—This estimate is needed for the purpose of increasing the number of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports from 20,000 to 30,000 copies. The need for the increasing of the edition of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports has been felt in the department for some time. The demand for this publication has brought the mailing list to the full limit of 20,000 copies, and there are now on file applications from more than 2,000 firms entitled to receive the information printed in the reports whose names should be added to the list, and the demand is steadily growing.			
The Daily Consular and Trade Reports are of very great value to American manufacturers and exporters in developing their trade with foreign countries. The unwisdom of expending large sums on the Consular Service to secure reports without providing ample facilities for distributing information thus gathered to those whom it vitally concerns is obvious.			
If the daily edition of the Consular and Trade Reports is increased without granting the additional appropriation requested in this estimate the department would be very much embarrassed, as the printing allotment of the department for the fiscal year 1913 is barely sufficient to provide for the current printing work, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1914 was made upon the lowest calculation for printing for that year which the department concluded would suffice for its needs.			
Total, Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....		112,000.00	
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.			
<i>Safety of Life at Sea—</i>			
For compensation and necessary traveling and other expenses of officers of the Government and other persons to be designated by the President to consider subjects relating to greater security at sea, as recited in the joint resolution proposing an international maritime conference approved June 28, 1912 (37 Stats., 637), for necessary clerk hire in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and for the expenses of informal consultation with representatives of foreign Governments preliminary to the proposed international conference, \$10,000, to be immediately available: <i>Provided</i> , That officers of the Government shall receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with this work, but no compensation in addition to the salaries attached to their respective positions (submitted).....		10,000.00	
NOTE.—The Alexander resolution described appropriates \$10,000 "for the expenses of the representatives of the United States at said conference" (International Conference on Safety at Sea). That conference will doubtless remain in session at least a month and its importance and the variety of subjects to be considered, requiring a large representation, preclude the use of any part of this appropriation, even if it were available, for preliminary work.			
Shortly after the loss of the steamship Titanic the British and German Governments appointed a number of technical committees, including the best experts available, to make thorough investigations into the various problems suggested by that disaster. Special committees were appointed, for example, to study bulkheads and hull construction—a technical and difficult subject—the number and types of lifeboats, the qualifications and drill of boat hands, davits and other means of launching lifeboats, wireless telegraphy and operators, the international rules for preventing collisions at sea, transatlantic steamship routes, and other matters. Some of these committees have not yet completed their work, but the reports of others disclose a painstaking and thorough preparation for the coming conference. No such thorough preparation, at least in some respects, on the part of the United States has yet been made, although it is deemed essential to an intelligent presentation of American opinions at the conference.			
During the recent Christmas holidays the British Government sent to Washington a special representative to review with this department the lifeboat regulations proposed to be put into operation in Great Britain. The former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Nagel, took this opportunity to call an informal conference at his office of the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and members of those committees then in town, the British representatives and officers of this department. It was there agreed that it would be desirable, if Congress should approve, to accept the invitation			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Continued.			
<i>Safety of Life at Sea—Continued.</i>			
tendered on Sept. 24, by the British ambassador in behalf of his Government for a preliminary informal discussion between technical representatives of the United States and of the British Government, which is arranging similar discussions with representatives of other maritime powers. Subsequently the two committees of Congress mentioned in joint session approved this plan and suggested that this department send to Congress the estimate of an appropriation to carry it out, and the department did so. (See 62d Cong., 3d sess., H. Doc. No. 1281.)			
The estimate was included in the deficiency bill in the Senate, but was not accepted by the conference committee.			
The department has thus consulted Congress through the committees concerned as far as was practicable, and has not yet in fact accepted through the usual channels the invitation of the British Government for informal discussion. It believes, however, that a thorough study in advance of the questions which will come before the conference is as necessary in the United States as in Great Britain and Germany, and it believes furthermore that the preliminary informal discussion proposed by the British Government will be helpful in securing later beneficial results from the conference.			
To enable the preliminary discussion to take place in June at London, as proposed, the study of the subjects involved should begin as soon as practicable in this country. The estimate of \$10,000 for the two purposes, suggested at the joint meeting of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, does not seem to the department too large. While it is proposed to employ officers of the Government, so far as qualified, without extra compensation, expert shipbuilders and others ought also to assist, and much of the work must be done at seaports and at some of the centers of shipbuilding, where shipowners, shipbuilders, seamen, and others concerned may be readily consulted.			
The Alexander resolution recites the subjects to be considered.			
At the time the regular estimates for the Department of Commerce and Labor were prepared the need for an appropriation for this work was not apparent, and circumstances were such that its need could not be foreseen.			
Total Bureau of Navigation.....		\$10,000.00	
BUREAU OF STANDARDS.			
<i>Testing Machine, Bureau of Standards—</i>			
To enable the Secretary of Commerce to procure for the Bureau of Standards a large testing machine of fine quality for transverse loads on built-up beams, bridge girders, etc., of various lengths up to 64 feet or more between bearings, and depths of 20 feet or more, with the necessary scale for all loads up to 4,000,000 pounds, at a cost not exceeding \$400,000, the contract for which is hereby authorized, and for which the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated (submitted).....		100,000.00	
<i>Site for Testing Laboratory—</i>			
Toward the purchase of a suitable site, to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce, conveniently located near an industrial center and with transportation facilities, for the purpose of establishing a testing laboratory for the Bureau of Standards, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$50,000 (submitted).....		50,000.00	
<i>Erection of Fireproof Buildings for Testing Laboratory—</i>			
Toward the erection of suitable fireproof buildings at the site selected by the Secretary of Commerce for the testing laboratory for the Bureau of Standards, contracts for which are hereby authorized at a cost not exceeding \$250,000, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$75,000 (submitted).....		75,000.00	
NOTE.—At present the investigation in connection with structural and engineering materials, which involve principally laboratory work and the testing of materials purchased by the Government to ascertain whether or not they comply with specifications, are carried on at the main laboratory in Washington. There is a branch laboratory for the accommodation of the heavy testing temporarily located on what is known as the old arsenal grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa., a site which is not only unsuitable for this class of work but where work is done in old buildings primarily intended for storehouses and entirely unfitted for such purposes. Much excellent work is being done in this branch laboratory under exceedingly unfavorable conditions.			
In a letter dated Jan. 16, 1913, the Secretary of War advised this department that the land and buildings now occupied by this branch laboratory are needed by the War Department, and requests a vacation of the premises at the earliest possible date, and not later than Oct. 1, 1914. This imposes upon the department at once the duty of providing another site for a laboratory for the heavy testing work and a place for the testing machinery now in Pittsburgh.			
NOTE.—This estimate has not heretofore been submitted for the reason that the department did not receive notice until it received a communication from the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 16, 1913, that it would have to vacate the site now occupied by the Pittsburgh testing laboratory.			
<i>Provided, That hereafter section seven of the act approved August 26, 1912, (37 Stat., 626), and any amendments thereto shall not apply to the payment out of moneys appropriated or which may be hereafter appropriated in lump sum for the Bureau of Standards for personal services of employees engaged in strictly scientific or technical work.</i>			
NOTE.—The language of this amendment follows the wording of a provision in the act approved Mar. 4, 1913, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1914 (Public, No. 430, p. 30). Its purpose is to permit promotions of employees engaged in the scientific investigations for which specific sums have been appropriated. It is exceedingly difficult for the Bureau of Standards to obtain properly trained scientific men, and with the restrictions relative to promotions imposed by the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913, few care to enter the service, and those who do will secure employment elsewhere at the first opportunity.			
The scientific work of the Bureau of Standards can hardly be considered of less importance than the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, and the payment of compensation to employees should be on the same basis in both departments.			
Total, Bureau of Standards.....		225,000.00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.												
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.															
BUREAU OF FISHERIES.															
Salaries, Bureau of Fisheries—															
Senior clerk, Division of Fish Culture, for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted).....	\$1, 800. 00	\$4, 300. 00													
Fish pathologist, Division of Inquiry, for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted).....	2, 500. 00														
<p>NOTE.—The work of the Division of Fish Culture urgently requires the additional \$1,800 employee. Under present conditions the work which should be done by an employee of this grade is done by a person compensated at \$2,700 per annum (the assistant in charge of the division), and the result is that more important work for which the assistant is employed and for which his services are necessary can not be performed.</p> <p>With reference to the fish pathologist, attention is invited to the fact that at the various fish hatcheries in the rearing of fish of those species requiring the bringing of fish in ponds to a more advanced state of growth than fish fry an output valued at over \$1,000,000 annually is seriously imperiled by epidemics or diseases, the result of which in some cases is to make absolutely valueless a whole season's work. It was for the purpose of making a study of such diseases to which fish in close captivity, such as is required in pond rearing, are subject and to provide remedies therefor that the department desires to employ a fish pathologist. The department also desires to use this person to make investigations of the relation of fish diseases to diseases of the human species. As an instance of the close relation existing between the two attention is called to the fact that recent scientific investigations establish almost beyond a doubt that the cancer of fish and the cancer in human beings are malignant diseases of the same general character.</p> <p><i>Provided</i>, That there may hereafter be paid from the appropriation for the miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries (Alaska fur-seal fisheries), the traveling and subsistence expenses to and from the islands, and subsistence while on the islands, at a total cost not to exceed \$5,000 per annum, of the naturalist, school-teachers, physicians, and other persons detailed to the fur-seal islands by law, or by direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and traveling and subsistence expenses, hire of boats, and employment of temporary labor in connection with the work of the fur wardens in Alaska under the act of Apr. 21, 1910, not to exceed \$6,000.</p> <p>NOTE.—The purpose of this proviso is to enable the making of payments for items now required to be paid by law, but for which, through an apparent oversight, Congress made no specific provision in the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, in the pending sundry civil bill.</p>															
Total, Bureau of Fisheries.....		4, 300. 00													
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.															
Steamboat-Inspection Service, Los Angeles, Cal.—															
For salaries of two local inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, clerk hire, and contingent expenses of the local board of steamboat inspectors, Los Angeles, Cal., authorized to be established by the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913, all expenditures to be made in accordance with existing law (submitted).....		8, 400. 00													
<p>NOTE.—The act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913 (Public, No. 444), amending sec. 4414, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved Apr. 9, 1906 (34 Stat., 106), authorizes the establishment of a local board of steamboat inspectors at Los Angeles, Cal., but makes no appropriation to pay the salaries and expenses of this board.</p> <p>The estimate for the above appropriation is based upon the following estimated expenditures:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Per annum.</td></tr><tr><td>1 inspector of hulls.....</td><td>\$2, 000</td></tr><tr><td>1 inspector of boilers.....</td><td>2, 000</td></tr><tr><td>1 clerk to board, Los Angeles.....</td><td>1, 400</td></tr><tr><td>Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of local board.....</td><td>3, 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total.....</td><td>8, 400</td></tr></table> <p>The salary of \$2,000 per annum provided in this estimate for each of the local inspectors is the amount fixed in sec. 4414 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Mar. 4, 1913.</p> <p>The salary of \$1,400 per annum for the clerk is deemed necessary as an experienced clerk from some other office in the service will have to be transferred to Los Angeles when this local board is established.</p> <p>The sum of \$3,000 is to cover rental and furnishing of quarters and traveling expenses of the local board for the fiscal year 1914.</p>					Per annum.	1 inspector of hulls.....	\$2, 000	1 inspector of boilers.....	2, 000	1 clerk to board, Los Angeles.....	1, 400	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of local board.....	3, 000	Total.....	8, 400
	Per annum.														
1 inspector of hulls.....	\$2, 000														
1 inspector of boilers.....	2, 000														
1 clerk to board, Los Angeles.....	1, 400														
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of local board.....	3, 000														
Total.....	8, 400														
Total, Steamboat-Inspection Service.....		8, 400. 00													
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.															
<i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, for the fiscal year 1913 is hereby reappropriated and made available for disbursement during the fiscal year 1914.															
<p>NOTE.—The amount provided in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1913 was intended to cover, among other things, the field work on the inquiry in connection with the census of electrical industries, and it was expected that about \$25,000 would be so used. This work has not yet been commenced, the Bureau of the Census having concentrated on the completion of the Thirteenth Census work all of its force that could be spared from the permanent and annual inquiries authorized. It is not regarded as improper that Congress make the unexpended balance of appropriation, which under ordinary circumstances would have been used for this purpose, available for the fiscal year 1914.</p>															

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.			
<i>Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey—</i>			
One clerk at \$1,800 per annum for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted)		\$1, 800. 00	
<p>NOTE.—The department recommends that the clerk referred to be included among the clerks authorized in the sundry civil bill for clerical service for the Coast and Geodetic Survey.</p> <p>This clerk is urgently needed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In its regular estimates the department submitted an estimate for 2 additional clerks at \$1,400 each per annum, which, however, were not allowed in the bill. One of the condition which makes it urgent that an additional place at \$1,800 be provided in the Coast and Geodetic Survey is that a clerk of that grade is now detailed for duty to represent the Department of Commerce on the General Supply Committee and a large portion of his time is required on this work.</p> <p>The estimate for this clerk was not heretofore submitted for the reason that the department anticipated that its recommendation for additional clerical assistance, as recommended in the regular departmental estimates, would receive the approval of Congress.</p>			
<i>Extension for Lithographic and Aluminum-Plate Printing Room—</i>			
For a one-story brick building in extension of the present lithographic and aluminum-plate printing room (submitted)		2, 400. 00	
<p>NOTE.—This extension is urgently needed, as the present room is now inadequate and overcrowded, and the aluminum-plate work is constantly increasing.</p>			
<i>Brick Building for Storage—</i>			
For a new one-story brick building of 3,200 square feet floor space, with suitable partitions, for the accommodation of material now stored in temporary wooden structures on the south lot of the Coast and Geodetic Survey grounds (submitted)		4, 000. 00	
<p>NOTE.—These wooden structures are old and worn out, are unsightly, dangerous in case of fire, and should be immediately removed and replaced by the one brick building asked for.</p>			
<i>General Expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey—</i>			
Office expenses: For the purchase of new instruments, including their exchange, for materials and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and drawing division, and for books, scientific and technical books and journals and books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; for copperplates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, and electrotyping supplies; and for photolithographing charts and printing from stone and copper for immediate use, and for the employment of expert lithographers in the office at an expenditure not exceeding \$3,500; for stationery for the office and field parties, transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to party expenses, office wagon and horses, heating, lighting, and power, telephones, including the operation of switchboard, telegrams, ice, and washing, office furniture, repairs, traveling expenses of assistants and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office, miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, and not exceeding for extra labor, \$3,400; in all, \$10,000, being additional for the fiscal year 1914 (submitted)		10, 000. 00	\$50, 000. 00
<p>NOTE.—The appropriation for general expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, for the fiscal year 1913, amounts to \$50,000, and this is the amount included for that purpose in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1914, now pending in Congress.</p> <p>It is deemed extremely important that this appropriation be increased by the sum of \$10,000 for the fiscal year 1914. The largest expenditure from this appropriation is for materials entering into the manufacture of charts, which include chart paper, printing, photographing, and photolithographing supplies.</p> <p>The demand for Coast and Geodetic Survey charts and also for special information desired by individuals is constantly increasing, and the department is confronted with the alternative that it has to stop either increasing its work in proportion to the public demand or it must have increased funds from Congress to do the work.</p> <p>This "special information" consists principally of copies of cartographic details of surveys for use in the determination of private property lines, geographic positions, elevations, and tidal data for engineering and construction projects which are required in advance of regular publication or which require more detail than would be shown in the compiled and published results. These requests are proper, and the public is entitled to the information, but they make an additional burden on an already overtaxed appropriation. As the charts and special information are sold, there is no additional net financial burden on the Government, and, as a matter of fact, the annual receipts are greater than the additional amount requested in this estimate.</p> <p>During the fiscal year 1912 the net amount received from the sale of charts and special information was \$12,965, which was turned over to the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts."</p> <p>The estimate for appropriations for this item submitted by the Department of Commerce was in the sum of \$60,000, which is \$10,000 in excess of the amount for which an appropriation is included in the sundry civil appropriation bill.</p>			
<i>Provided, That officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey may be reimbursed for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed \$500 per annum, from the appropriation for field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey.</i>			
<p>NOTE.—Officers and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are often compelled to render relief to persons in distress in remote localities, and in justice to these employees they should be reimbursed for the relief thus furnished to such distressed persons. The purpose of this proviso is to enable the Government to reimburse for such relief.</p>			
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey		18, 200. 00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.																			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.																						
Lighthouse Establishment.																						
Lighthouses, beacons, fog signals, light vessels, and other works under the Lighthouse Service.																						
Lighthouse Tender, General Service— For constructing and equipping a lighthouse tender for general service, and the amount authorized for this purpose by the act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stats., 1017), is hereby increased by the sum of \$75,000 (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 1017, sec. 1).....		\$325, 000. 00																				
<p>NOTE.—On May 20, 1912, the lighthouse tender Armeria struck a rock off Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska, and was totally lost. This tender was the largest in the Lighthouse Service and the only one regularly assigned for service in Alaskan waters. The loss of this tender has seriously crippled the available tender force and a new tender should take its place as soon as possible. The lighthouse work is constantly increasing on account of the increase of shipping and demand for aids to navigation. It is proposed to use the new tender for general light-house service as required, and also for the purpose of transporting supplies to the Pribilof Islands in Bering Sea for use in the Alaska sealing industry and for use in Alaskan waters in connection with the work of other branches of the Government, as far as may be desirable and practicable. A large seaworthy vessel is essential for this work because the vessel must carry supplies to distant points and must be able to make voyages of considerable length across portions of the North Pacific Ocean. The vessel must be of slightly greater draft and carrying capacity than the tender Armeria, which was lost, in order to transport the necessary quantities of coal, supplies, and construction materials. It is important that the proposed vessel should be so designed as to be protected against loss.</p> <p>For the past three years and also this year the department has been compelled to charter an appropriate vessel to carry supplies to the Pribilof Islands for the use of the native inhabitants there who are wards of the Government, and bring back sealskins. The charter of a suitable vessel, exclusive of the coal used on the vessel, amounts to \$150 a day, and including the coal has caused an annual charge on appropriations of this department of from \$20,000 to \$23,000 per annum.</p> <p>If the lighthouse tender authorized to be constructed under the act of Mar. 4, 1913, above referred to, can be enlarged so as to provide the cargo space necessary to carry the supplies, which enlargement can be made if the amount to be expended for the tender is increased by \$75,000, that vessel could be used for the purpose of transporting the supplies to the islands at a considerable saving to the Government.</p> <p>Calculating the increased cost of operating a larger vessel over the cost of operation of the vessel originally proposed to be constructed, which it is estimated will be about \$7,000 per annum, there remains a net saving of approximately \$13,000 per annum, or 17 per cent on the investment of \$75,000 necessary to carry out this plan. However, the larger tender will not be used during the entire year, and probably a saving of \$2,000 per annum will be made in operating costs during the time the tender is laid up during the winter months. This will increase the profit to the Government on the investment of the additional \$75,000 to approximately 20 per cent. Since the department has been administering the fur-seal service on the Pribilof Islands there has been but one vessel on the Pacific coast which was available for charter for the taking of the supplies to the islands. Should the vessel receive an annual charter or get a charter at more favorable terms during the time the department would have to use it, difficulty might be experienced in engaging a suitable vessel, or the department might be compelled to expend for charter a sum in excess of the amount which could be spared under the limited appropriations made for the Alaskan service.</p> <p>Another very potent argument in favor of providing a governmental vessel for the purpose of transporting the supplies to the native inhabitants is that during the entire time the shipment of supplies and the return of the fur sealskins would be under the direct control of the United States Government.</p> <p>The vessel, if constructed now, would be able to take care of the growth in the Lighthouse Service for some years to come, and could render valuable service in connection with the work of this department in Alaska, which necessarily will increase in volume for several years, especially under the closed requirements of the existing treaty referring to the fur-seal herds on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska.</p> <p>Cost of charter of steamer Homer for use in transporting supplies to the fur-seal islands:</p> <table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year.</th><th colspan="3">Charter.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Day rate.</th><th>Days.</th><th>Amount.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1910.....</td><td>\$142.50</td><td>104½</td><td>\$14,877.55</td></tr> <tr> <td>1911.....</td><td>142.50</td><td>117</td><td>16,567.75</td></tr> <tr> <td>1912.....</td><td>150.00</td><td>133</td><td>20,025.00</td></tr> </table>				Year.	Charter.			Day rate.	Days.	Amount.	1910.....	\$142.50	104½	\$14,877.55	1911.....	142.50	117	16,567.75	1912.....	150.00	133	20,025.00
Year.	Charter.																					
	Day rate.	Days.	Amount.																			
1910.....	\$142.50	104½	\$14,877.55																			
1911.....	142.50	117	16,567.75																			
1912.....	150.00	133	20,025.00																			
Detailed estimate.																						
Navy tugs built on Pacific coast under 10-hour day cost \$198.35 per ton, and two new revenue cutters built under 8-hour law cost \$215.51 per ton. On account of the additional hull required for cargo space, without any appreciable increase in machinery, it is believed the cost of the proposed vessel may be estimated at \$150 per ton. The maximum displacement of the Armeria was about 1,800 tons, which in the proposed vessel is to be increased to about 2,000 tons.																						
2,000 tons, at \$150.....			\$300, 000																			
Wireless outfit.....			5, 000																			
Machine-shop outfit.....			5, 000																			
Derrick.....			9, 000																			
Windlass.....			6, 000																			
Total.....			325, 000																			
The act of Mar. 4, 1913 (Public No. 453), authorized the construction of a tender for general service at \$250,000, but a more seaworthy vessel with greater carrying capacity, as explained above, is now deemed necessary for the desired service. No appropriation for this object has yet been made.																						

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.			
<i>Erection of Carpenter Shop, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.—</i> To erect a carpenter shop at the general lighthouse depot, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y. (same act).....		\$23,000.00	
NOTE.—The carpenter shop at this depot is an old wooden building, badly constructed, and is a menace in case of fire. It should be taken down and a new two-story fireproof building erected in its place, the upper floor to be used as carpenter shop and lower floor for mill and boat shop.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Removing old building and preparing site.....	\$1,200		
Foundation.....	900		
Building.....	18,000		
Reinstalling machinery.....	2,900		
Total.....	23,000		
<i>Aids to Navigation, Atchafalaya Entrance Channel, La.—</i> Aids to navigation in Atchafalaya Entrance Channel, La. (same act).....		50,000.00	
NOTE.—The completion of a channel now being dredged from the mouth of Atchafalaya River to the 20-foot contour in the Gulf of Mexico necessitates the establishment of aids to navigation. The work proposed under this estimate consists of the establishment of a main light and fog signal on Point au Fer reef, two gas buoys and two acetylene-lighted beacons outside the reef, and four acetylene-lighted beacons inside the reef.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Main light and fog signal.....	\$25,000		
Boathouses, carbide house, boat, etc.....	4,200		
2 gas buoys.....	4,600		
2 outside acetylene beacons.....	6,000		
4 inside acetylene beacons.....	5,200		
Contingencies.....	5,000		
Total.....	50,000		
<i>Light Vessel for Southwest Pass Entrance to Mississippi River, La.—</i> To construct and equip a light vessel for the Southwest Pass Entrance to the Mississippi River, La. (same act).....		125,000.00	
NOTE.—A self-propelling light vessel equipped with fog-signal apparatus and with proper provision for relief is recommended. There is urgent need for a new light vessel to replace Light Vessel No. 43, now at Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. The vessel is over 30 years of age, is worn out, and in her present condition is not considered fit to be maintained in service during the hurricane season. There is now no relief vessel in this district, and when light vessels are removed for docking and repairs, their stations remain unmarked or only marked by a gas buoy. This has caused criticism from maritime interests.			
The conditions during the foggy season at the entrance to the Pass, owing to the low-lying coast line and the projection seaward of the low jetties, make imperative the need of a light vessel with powerful fog signal to seaward of the jetty ends, from which departure can be taken for the entrance to the channel between the jetties.			
<i>Light Station on Navassa Island, West Indies—</i> Light station on Navassa Island, in the West Indies (same act).....		125,000.00	
NOTE.—This island lies between Haiti and Jamaica in the direct route through the Windward Passage to the Isthmus of Panama and to Caribbean ports. For ships bound north this island is the first landfall after leaving the Isthmus. The currents in this region are irregular and strong, and steamers sometimes have to stop until the weather clears sufficiently for them to pick up the coast of Haiti. The island has been occupied by American citizens. The increased traffic makes the establishment of an efficient aid at this point desirable. This traffic will be still further increased on the opening of the Panama Canal, and provision should be made prior to that time. The Attorney General in an opinion dated July 1, 1911, states:			
"The island is now under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any other Government, and it is recommended and considered as appertaining to the United States, although not a part of its territorial domain.			
" * * * Should Congress therefore authorize the erection of a lighthouse on Navassa Island, such action, in authorizing the erection of the lighthouse and making an appropriation for the expense of the same, would be complete and sufficient."			
It is proposed to establish a flashing acetylene light in a second-order lens on a high tower, so as to prevent obscuration by the plateau when passing the island close to as well as to be equally visible on all sides. The proposed light on a 150-foot tower will be visible 23 miles. The light will be of about 20,000 candlepower, sufficiently bright to be seen at this distance in clear weather. It is proposed to equip this light with sufficient acetylene gas to operate for a year at a time, and it will probably require attention after a thorough preliminary watching at intervals of from 3 to 6 months.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Landing, trail, and road work.....	\$20,000		
150-foot tower in place.....	85,000		
Illuminating apparatus.....	9,000		
Contingencies.....	11,000		
Total.....	125,000		

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
Lighthouse Establishment—Continued.			
<i>Improvement of Aids to Navigation, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio—</i>			
Rearrangement, rebuilding, and improvement of the aids to navigation at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio (same act).....		\$45,000.00	
NOTE.—Extensive improvement work is in progress for the enlargement of Ashtabula Harbor, involving the construction of new breakwaters and the extension of the west breakwater on which the present light and fog signal are located. This work will necessitate a rearrangement of the aids to navigation and the rebuilding of the main light and fog signal in a new position. This appropriation should be available so that there will be no delay when the new breakwater is completed.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Concrete foundation.....	\$20,000		
Riprap protection.....	8,000		
Illuminating apparatus.....	2,000		
Fog signal.....	6,500		
Removing and rebuilding of structure.....	6,000		
Minor light.....	2,500		
Total.....	45,000		
<i>Purchase of Site, etc., for Depot for Sixth Lighthouse District—</i>			
Purchase of a site and construction of a wharf and buildings, and purchase of the necessary equipment, so far as funds may permit, for a depot for the sixth lighthouse district (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 1017, sec. 1).....		125,000.00	
NOTE.—The present depot in the sixth district is situated on Castle Pinckney, an island in Charleston Harbor, S. C., the site being owned by the War Department and occupied by the Lighthouse Service under a permit. The location is disadvantageous in that it is exposed to storms and is not readily accessible from the inspector's office in Charleston, as no ferry runs between the city and the island. During the severe hurricane of Aug. 27-28, 1911, the depot premises were storm swept and damage approximating \$10,000 was inflicted. In previous years similar damage has been occasioned by storms. A site on the mainland, better protected and more accessible, is required for the proper administration of the district. The amount estimated will be needed for the purchase of the site and toward construction of a wharf and buildings and otherwise outfitting the premises for use as a depot. This is the only lighthouse depot in this large and important district.			
Careful consideration has been given to the selection of a site which will be well protected on the mainland but quickly accessible to the sea, in a healthful locality, with good water front, and which will have the further advantage of convenience to railroads, local markets, and maritime interests. There should also be adequate facilities for repair work, as well as office space for the district officer, close at hand.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Site and storehouse.....	\$80,000		
Dock.....	30,000		
Fence, buoy shed, isolated storehouses, etc.....	15,000		
Total.....	125,000		
It is not intended to ask at this time for other improvements, which may in future be desirable, such as an office, house for depot keeper, derrick, tramway tracks, lamp and tool shop, etc. Such further improvements would probably require about \$50,000 additional, but will not be necessary for the present and may be deferred.			
<i>Removal, etc., of Fog-signal Station, Cleveland, Ohio—</i>			
Removal, reconstruction, and improvement of the fog-signal station at Cleveland, Ohio (same act).....		17,600.00	
NOTE.—The present steam-whistle fog signal is situated at the Cleveland West Breakwater East End Light. The completion of the rubble mound breakwater arms and the recent establishment of the main light on the west breakwater pierhead necessitates the removal of the present fog signal to the new main light in order to obtain the highest efficiency of the fog signal and concentrate the duties of the keepers. In view of the prevailing thick weather at Cleveland, principally caused by the smoke from the city, this station should be equipped with the most modern fog-signal apparatus, and it is proposed to install a compressed-air fog signal and new engines.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Building.....	\$8,500		
Fog-signal apparatus.....	7,500		
Contingencies.....	1,600		
Total.....	17,600		
<i>Improvement of Aids to Navigation, Lorain Harbor, Ohio—</i>			
Light and fog-signal station and improvement of aids to navigation at Lorain Harbor, Ohio (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 1018, sec. 1).....		35,000.00	
NOTE.—To carry out the plan for the permanent lighting of this harbor it will be necessary to establish these additional aids to navigation. The lights shown from the east and west breakwater pierheads since their completion in 1908 have been of a temporary character, and there is at present no fog signal. The act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stats., 536), authorized the construction of range lights in Lorain Harbor, at \$19,800, but a more extensive system of aids to navigation at this point is now deemed advisable. No appropriation for this object has yet been made.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Structure.....	\$20,000		
Illuminating apparatus.....	4,000		
Fog-signal apparatus.....	7,500		
Piping, boats, etc.....	3,500		
Total.....	35,000		

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
Lighthouse Establishment—Continued.			
<i>Additional Aids to Navigation, Ashland, Wis.—</i>			
Additional aids to navigation at Ashland, Wis. (same act).....		\$25,000.00	
NOTE.—The breakwater at Ashland is at present over 7,000 feet long. Without proper lighting it is now considered a menace to the large and important commerce of Ashland, and as the breakwater has been extended the danger to navigation will be increased, and it should be effectively marked. The work proposed under this item consists of the establishment of an acetylene light and a fog bell at the end of the breakwater.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Tower, including foundation.....	\$14,000		
Illuminating and fog-signal apparatus.....	2,500		
Keeper's dwelling.....	6,500		
Contingencies.....	2,000		
Total.....	25,000		
<i>Aids to Navigation, Manistique, Mich.—</i>			
Establishment of aids to navigation in the harbor of Manistique, Mich. (same act).....		20,000.00	
NOTE.—Manistique is the northern terminus of a car ferry line between Frankfort, Mich., and Manistique, Mich., and is used by many coal, lumber, ore, and other carriers. The car ferries between Frankfort and Manistique run the year round. During the winter months this run, taking into consideration the nature of the cargo carried and the dangers from ice, is extremely hazardous. It is therefore believed that every facility should be afforded for the safe navigation into this port. It is proposed to establish range lights with fog signal and quarters for keepers.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
2 towers and fog-signal building.....	\$7,000		
Illuminating equipment.....	2,500		
Fog-signal apparatus.....	1,500		
Dwelling for 2 keepers.....	7,500		
Contingencies.....	1,500		
Total.....	20,000		
<i>Light and Fog Signal at or near Cape St. Elias, Alaska—</i>			
Light and fog signal at or near Cape St. Elias, Alaska (same act).....		115,000.00	
NOTE.—This point is one of the most important to navigation in southern Alaska, being a landfall for nearly all vessels between southeastern and western Alaska and for vessels bound to Prince William Sound. This is a coast frequented by fog and storms, and many requests have been received for this aid to navigation, and it is believed to be the most urgently needed in Alaska.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Excavation, foundation, and landing.....	\$45,000		
Tower, complete.....	25,000		
Lantern, lens, and illuminating apparatus.....	12,000		
Fog signal.....	6,000		
Dwellings for 3 keepers.....	15,000		
Outbuildings, oil houses, etc.....	2,000		
Contingencies.....	10,000		
Total.....	115,000		
<i>Improvements of existing Aids in Puget Sound, etc., Wash.—</i>			
Aids to navigation and improvements of existing aids in Puget Sound and adjacent waters, Wash. (same act).....		30,000.00	
NOTE.—The navigation of the waters of Puget Sound and adjacent inland waters is dangerous in bad weather, owing to the lack of sufficient aids. Vessels running to Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, and to practically every port on these waters would be benefited by the establishment of these aids. The leading steamship companies and numerous masters and pilots engaged in these waters have at various times petitioned for them. It is proposed to establish aids at various points, as shown in the list below:			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Acetylene lights at Lime Kiln, San Juan Island, Wash.; Apple Cove Point, near Seattle, Wash.; Marrowstone Point, near Port Townsend, Wash.; Bush Point, near Port Townsend, Wash.; Cypress Island, near Bellingham, Wash.; Point Herron, near Bremerton, Wash.; Minor Island, near Smith Island, Wash. (7 lights, at \$1,800 each).....	\$12,600		
Gas and bell buoys at Partridge Bank, near Whidbey Island, Wash.; Hein Bank, near Smith Island, Wash. (2 buoys, at \$3,250 each).....	6,500		
Gas buoy (bell of no value because of smooth water) at Duwamish Head, near Seattle, Wash. (1 buoy, at \$2,500).....	2,500		
Improvement of light and fog signal at Slip Point, Clallam Bay, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Wash.: Modification of buildings.....	\$1,400		
Illuminating apparatus.....	2,000		
Fog signal apparatus.....	5,000		
Total.....	8,400		
Total.....	30,000		

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.			
Lighthouse Establishment—Continued.			
<i>Improvement of Warrior Rock Light Station, Columbia River, Oreg.—</i>			
Improvement of Warrior Rock Light Station, Columbia River, Oreg., including the purchase of additional land (same act).....		\$2, 000. 00	
NOTE.—The purchase of additional land adjoining this light and fog-signal station is recommended. There is no dwelling for a keeper at this station, and the Government does not own sufficient ground on which to build one. The keeper is now allowed \$20 per month as commutation of quarters. The property in question consists of approximately 1.61 acres, together with a fairly good dwelling which is now occupied by the keeper.			
<i>Dwelling for Keepers of Lights, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba—</i>			
Dwelling for keepers of the lights in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and improving the lighting (act July 27, 1912, vol. 37, p. 239, sec. 1).....		14, 000. 00	
NOTE.—The act of July 27, 1912 (37 Stats., 239), authorized the construction of these works, but no appropriation was made therefor. The dwelling at this station was destroyed during the late insurrection, and since the occupation of Guantanamo by the United States the keepers have been compelled to live in a wooden shack with only 3 rooms to house 3 keepers. The lights in charge of these 3 keepers are widely separated. With the installation of acetylene lights as proposed, the service of 1 keeper may be dispensed with.			
<i>Detailed estimate.</i>			
Dwelling for 2 keepers.....	\$8, 000		
2 acetylene lights at Fisherman Point.....	2, 800		
2 acetylene lights at Hicacal Beach.....	2, 800		
Contingencies.....	400		
Total.....	14, 000		
<i>Pierhead Lights, etc., Oconto Harbor, Wis.—</i>			
A pierhead light and lighted buoy at Oconto Harbor, Wis. (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 1018, sec. 1).....		5, 000. 00	
NOTE.—This harbor has recently been improved by the War Department. To properly light the channel it is proposed to establish a light on the end of the southerly harbor entrance pier and a lighted buoy to mark the turning point for entrance into the channel leading to the harbor.			
<i>Point Arena Light Station, Cal.—</i>			
For the completion of the unfinished portion of the Government road from Rollerville to the Point Arena Lighthouse, Mendocino County, Cal. (same act).....		3, 000. 00	
NOTE.—The county roads in the vicinity of Point Arena Light Station are in good serviceable condition. The roads on the Point Arena Lighthouse reservation and those on the Government's right of way, commencing at the reservation and extending on the right of way to a point 6,000 feet from the county road, have recently been reconstructed. This remaining 6,000 feet, which it is proposed to complete, is in poor condition, being impassable in some places for heavily loaded teams.			
The work on these estimates is authorized by the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913 (Public No. 453), entitled "An act to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," which authorizes aids to navigation, but makes no appropriation for carrying out the projects authorized.			
These estimates were not heretofore submitted by the Department of Commerce and Labor for the reason that until they were authorized by the act of Congress above referred to the department did not regard the appropriations for them immediately necessary.			
<i>Provided, That necessary additional land for light stations and depots authorized to be acquired under the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913, may hereafter be purchased from the appropriation "General expenses, Lighthouse Service," no single acquisition of such additional land to cost in excess of \$500, the total sum to be expended for this service not to exceed \$3,000 in any one fiscal year (same act).</i>			
NOTE.—The act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913, entitled "An act to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," (Public No. 453) specifically provides that the Bureau of Lighthouses may purchase additional land for light stations and depots, but fixes no appropriation from which payments of this kind can be made. The purpose of this proviso, to be inserted in some appropriation bill, is to enable the purchases authorized to be made and paid for from the appropriation for general expenses, Lighthouse Establishment.			
Total, Lighthouse Establishment.....		1, 084, 600. 00	
Total, Department of Commerce.....		1, 462, 500. 00	

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.			
<i>Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor—</i> To enable the Secretary of Labor to complete the organization of his office by appointing one chief of division (for the divisions of publications and supplies, combined into one division), at \$2,500 per annum, such clerks at the rates of compensation prescribed by law, not exceeding \$1,800 per annum, and such subclerical and unclassified employees at the rates of compensation recognized by law—to be immediately available and in full to June 30, 1914: <i>Provided</i> , That for the purpose of organization of the office of the Secretary of Labor, appointments may be made and compensation paid under this appropriation without regard to the laws prohibiting the transfer to any payment from a lump-sum appropriation of any person employed at a specific salary at a rate of compensation greater than such specific salary (acts Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 736, secs. 1-11; May 1, 1913, Public act No. 1).....		\$61,000.00	
<i>Contingent Expenses, Department of Labor—</i> For contingent and miscellaneous expenses for the offices and bureaus of the Department of Labor, to be available for the objects named in the appropriation for contingent expenses for the Department of Commerce and Labor, contained in the act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (Public No. 427), and for all other miscellaneous items and necessary expenses not included therein, and for the purchase of motor vehicles for official use only (acts Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 736, secs. 1-11; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 788, sec. 1).....		37,000.00	
<i>Rent, Department of Labor—</i> The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to enter into a contract for the lease, for a period not to exceed five years, of a modern, fireproof office building, containing not less than approximately 60,000 square feet of available floor space for Government uses, at an annual rental not to exceed \$24,000 per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated, and at a rate per square foot of available floor space not to exceed 40 cents: <i>Provided</i> , That prior to the entering into such contract the Secretary of Labor may make expenditures from this appropriation for the purpose of providing temporary quarters for said department (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 738, sec. 6).....		24,000.00	
<i>Salaries, Commissioners of Conciliation, etc.—</i> To enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the act creating the Department of Labor, and to appoint commissioners of Conciliation in labor disputes, whose appointments shall be made without reference to the provisions of the civil service act of Jan. 16, 1883, and for their compensation and per diem in lieu of subsistence (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 738, sec. 8).....		50,000.00	
<i>Public Printing and Binding, Department of Labor—</i> For printing and binding for the Department of Labor to be under the control of the Public Printer (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 736, secs. 1-11).....		25,000.00	
<i>Commission on Industrial Relations—</i> And the Department of Labor also is authorized to cooperate with the Commission on Industrial Relations in any manner and to whatever extent the Secretary of Labor may approve, and any unexpended balance on July 1, 1913, of the \$100,000 appropriated for the Commission on Industrial Relations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1914, and the disbursing clerk of the Department of Labor is hereby charged with the duty of making all disbursements from this appropriation without additional compensation (acts Aug. 23, 1912, vol. 37, p. 415, secs. 1-5; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 736, secs. 1-11).....			\$100,000.00
<i>Transfer of Property—</i> The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to transfer to the Secretary of Labor, without cost, the property which was assigned to and used by the various bureaus transferred to the Department of Labor prior to their transfer, together with the property in the various offices of the Secretary of Commerce which was purchased for the work of the bureaus transferred to the Department of Labor (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 736, secs. 1-11.)			
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.			
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor—</i> For per diem, in lieu of subsistence of special agents and employees while traveling on duty away from their homes and outside of the District of Columbia, at a rate not to exceed \$3 per day, and for their transportation, and for employment of experts and temporary assistance, to be paid at the rate of not exceeding \$8 per day, and for traveling expenses of officers and employees (act Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 37, p. 783, sec. 1).....		50,000.00	64,090.00
NOTE.—Supplemental to appropriation of \$64,090, "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1914." (Legislative act approved Mar. 4, 1913.)			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued.			
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.			
<p><i>Immigration Station, Philadelphia, Pa.—</i> For expenses involved in the completion of the Philadelphia immigration station at Gloucester City, N. J., \$15,000 (submitted).....</p> <p><i>Provided, That whenever aliens arriving at any port of the United States are temporarily removed from a vessel in accordance with the provisions of sec. 16 of the immigration act approved Feb. 20, 1907, the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel on which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision of the eligibility of such aliens to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, and such expenses shall include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and charges for transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where such expenses arise under the terms of any of the provisos of sec. 19 of the said immigration act; and aliens shall not be temporarily removed from any vessel unless the master, owner, agent, or consignee thereof shall guarantee in a manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that said expenses will be paid.</i></p>		\$15,000.00	
<p align="right">MAY 31, 1913.</p> <p>The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.</p> <p>SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of appropriations which it is desired to have incorporated in the first urgent deficiency appropriation measure which Congress may consider.</p> <p>The appropriations requested are urgently needed at this time to provide the means for the conduct of the business of this department, and to give force and effect to the provisions contained in the act approved Mar. 4, 1913, entitled "An act to create a Department of Labor."</p> <p>The estimates embrace provisions for the personnel and for the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labor, for public printing and binding, for rent of quarters for the Department of Labor, for the compensation and per diem of commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes, and provisions to enable the Department of Labor to cooperate with the Commission on Industrial Relations. Moreover, they continue throughout the fiscal year 1914 the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1913 for the Commission on Industrial Relations. There have also been included an item each for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Immigration, hereinafter described in detail.</p> <p>Under the provisions of the act approved May 1, 1913 (Public, No. 1), 16 employees of the office of the Secretary of Commerce were transferred to the office of the Secretary of Labor. The number of employees the Secretary of Commerce could spare for transfer to this Department was utterly inadequate to provide for the proper conduct of the office of the Secretary of Labor. Therefore, it has been necessary to leave undone much work that ought to be performed—even that connected with the maintenance of valuable records. Unless adequate provision for a personnel is made, as suggested in these estimates, the business of the Secretary's office can not be kept from falling into a chaotic state. The department has exhausted the possibilities of meeting this situation by detailing employees from its bureaus by securing two clerks from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and five from the Bureau of Immigration. None could be detailed from the Children's Bureau or the Bureau of Naturalization. The former is a recently created bureau with a force of employees barely sufficient to its own needs. The latter has been reported in the Book of Estimates as in arrears with its work, and Congress at its last session was asked to provide it with 15 additional employees to be made immediately available, which was not done. Moreover, two employees have for several months been on detail to the said bureau from the Bureau of Immigration, and prior to Mar. 4, 1913, there were detailed to it from bureaus which are now connected with the Department of Commerce five other clerks. Obviously, therefore, no call can properly be made upon the Bureau of Naturalization or the Children's Bureau for details to the office of the Secretary. The seven clerks now on detail are most urgently needed in the bureaus of this department to which they belong, their temporary service in the office of the Secretary being a serious inconvenience to those bureaus, to which the ends of good administration demand they shall be returned at the earliest possible date. The estimates submitted call for only a minimum number of clerks and employees, with one chief of division at \$2,500 per annum, the latter to take charge of work usually in the organization of a Secretary's office placed under two divisions.</p> <p>The estimate for contingent expenses is believed to be the minimum sum with which the offices of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Solicitor can be equipped with the necessities for the performance of their work. The amount named as requisite has been fixed upon only after most careful study and estimation of the number of forms, amount of stationery, office furniture, and furnishings, (the latter including filing cabinets, chairs, desks, etc.), and vehicles for the official use of the Secretary that will be needed. It is intended that the office of the Solicitor of the department shall also be equipped out of this appropriation, except that law books, books of reference, and stationery, it is understood, will be furnished by the Department of Justice.</p> <p>It will be noted that one item enumerated in the estimate for contingent expenses is "purchase of motor vehicles for official use only." These are intended to be in lieu of horses, wagons, and carriages, and their use is believed to be in the interest of economy and efficiency. While it is not, of course, possible to estimate with absolute accuracy the difference in initial cost and maintenance of horse-drawn as against motor vehicles, after careful inquiry and calculation, it has been concluded that the latter are more economical and certainly much more efficient. Though the initial cost of motor vehicles is somewhat in excess of that of horses and wagons, that fact is more than offset by the disparity in favor of the former as to cost of upkeep and maintenance.</p> <p>The provision for the transfer of certain property from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Labor will give the latter approximately \$8,000 in equipment which has been used for some time in the bureaus transferred to this department or upon their work, but for the transfer of which no legal authority now exists.</p> <p>The item of rent for a suitable building for this department is submitted in order to present to Congress a proposition in harmony with that submitted by the Secretary of Commerce on Apr. 18, 1913, as shown by House Document No. 34, 63d Cong., 1st sess. It is urged that favorable consideration be given to that as well as this recommendation, so that the Secretary of Labor may proceed to make an agreement for housing the Department of Labor when the Department of Commerce moves from its present rented quarters to the leased building at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.</p>			

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued.			
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued.			
Immigration Station, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.			
<p>Part of the Secretary's office is now crowded into the offices of the Bureau of Immigration in the Willard Building, but it has not been possible with space available to care for the other parts of that office, and the clerks who are doing such of the work as can be performed are scattered among several buildings, wherever room can be found for a desk. And there is no appropriation available to the Department of Commerce from which any relief for this situation can be had. Its rent appropriation has necessarily been heavily drawn upon for the purposes for which it is intended. It has not yet been possible to find any place where the offices of the Assistant Secretary and Solicitor can be adequately provided for, the buildings and rooms now occupied by the bureaus of this department being very much overcrowded. The urgent necessity for the rent appropriation requested is shown also by these facts: The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Children's Bureau are located approximately 1 mile from the office of the Secretary, and the Bureau of Naturalization and part of the Bureau of Immigration are in a different building from that office, leaving only a portion of the Bureau of Immigration in the building with the Secretary's office and no possibility of furnishing proper quarters in that building for the Assistant Secretary or the Solicitor, without first displacing some of the present occupants, which can be done only when an appropriation is available for that purpose.</p> <p>It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that some temporary provision shall be made for renting quarters for this department. The estimates submitted are intended to accomplish this purpose and in addition to authorize the Secretary to enter into a lease for a period of years for a modern fireproof office building. The Secretary of Commerce has reported (H. Doc. 34, 63d Cong., 1st sess.) that of the rental cost of the new building which was authorized for the former Department of Commerce and Labor (and which is to be occupied by the Department of Commerce), the proportional amount estimated as properly chargeable to the four bureaus now in this department was \$13,000. Therefore the actual amount of the additional rental called for by the estimate is only \$11,000.</p> <p>The estimates also cover an appropriation by which the authority vested in the Secretary of Labor by section 8 of the organic act of the Department of Labor may be given force and effect. This provision will enable the Secretary of Labor to appoint Commissioners of Conciliation, such appointments to be made without reference to the civil-service act of Jan. 16, 1883. During the few weeks the department has existed a large number of appeals have been received from various parts of the country for the Secretary to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in connection with unsettled conditions between employer and employee involving many individuals.</p> <p>In view of the necessity for a large amount of additional printing for the department for this, the first year of its existence, an estimate is also submitted for public printing and binding.</p> <p>The item in the estimates authorizing this department to cooperate with the Commission on Industrial Relations is deemed necessary in view of the fact that the Department of Labor was not in existence at the time the Commission on Industrial Relations was created, and there does not appear to have been any provision made in any act heretofore passed which will prevent the appropriation of \$100,000 made by Congress for the Commission on Industrial Relations from expiring on June 30, 1913.</p> <p>In addition to the above-described estimates for the office of the Secretary, there is transmitted herewith an estimate which has been received from the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to enable this department, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to develop and extend the investigation of questions of conciliation and arbitration, wages and hours of labor, industrial accidents and accident prevention, working conditions of women in industry, working conditions of men, women, and children employed, sanitary conditions, workmen's insurance and compensation, and labor legislation in the United States and abroad. A full knowledge of these subjects is of the utmost importance and value to labor, to employers, and the general public, and the necessity for having full information upon all of them has been repeatedly emphasized by numerous urgent inquiries received by the department. Unless additional funds are provided, these investigations can not now be carried out without necessitating the discontinuance of material curtailment of several other important lines of work upon which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now engaged. This refers particularly to the study and investigation of the subjects of industrial hygiene, industrial accidents and accident prevention, the working conditions of women in industry, and conciliation and arbitration.</p> <p>The item of \$15,000 for expenses of completing the inspection building of the immigration station at Gloucester City, N. J., is incorporated in these estimates by reason of the receipt of a report from the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, that the sum heretofore appropriated (\$35,000) will not be sufficient to complete said building and \$15,000 additional will be needed. It is a matter of great importance that the inspection building shall be completed at as early a date as possible.</p> <p>The proviso attached to the item of \$15,000 additional for the Philadelphia immigration station requires a detailed explanation. Unless said proviso is enacted into law at an early date, the Government may be put to a very heavy and wholly unanticipated expense in connection with the treatment in hospitals at United States seaports of aliens who, upon arrival, are afflicted with diseases (such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, etc.), affliction with which is not of itself ground for exclusion and who can not be excluded, but are admitted when cured. Heretofore it has been held by the administrative branch of the Government that expenses of the nature mentioned are, under the provisions of the immigration act, payable by the steamship lines by which the afflicted aliens arrive; but, on May 16, instant, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York held in the case, <i>United States v. Holland-America Line</i>, that expenses of the nature described must be borne out of the moneys collected as head tax on admitted aliens, which formerly constituted the "immigrant fund," but latterly have been covered into the Treasury direct. A copy of said decision is inclosed. An appeal will be taken from the district court to the circuit court of appeals and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, as this department and the United States attorney for the southern district of New York are of opinion that the district court has placed a wrong construction upon the law; but pending final decision the steamship companies, who have won the suit in the district court, will not, of course, pay any expenses of the nature above described, and as it would be practically impossible, for humanitarian reasons, to exclude promptly on arrival all aliens (many of whom are women and helpless children) afflicted with diseases that are temporary ailments only and yet often very serious while they last, provision must be made to meet said expenses or else the law must be amended in such manner as to leave no room for doubt as to who is responsible for the treatment of such aliens.</p> <p>As nearly as can be estimated on the basis of records covering hospital-treatment cases heretofore arising, the minimum amount that would cover these expenses is \$150,000 per annum. It may be very emphatically stated, therefore, that this proviso is offered in the interest of economy, as it is really suggested in lieu of an estimate for \$150,000. The earliest date on which the appeal can be heard in the circuit court of appeals will be some time in November next; and even if the Government's contentions are then upheld (as the department firmly believes they will be) doubtless the steamship line will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which might result in keeping the question in litigation for several years.</p> <p>It is important, also, that in passing this proposed provision Congress shall (in the report of one of the appropriation committees) make it perfectly clear that said provision is merely declaratory of existing law and is enacted merely to meet the exigency created by the decision of the district court and not as an amendment of the immigration act. Unless this is done the fact of its passage may be used as an argument before the circuit court of appeals or Supreme Court in support of the steamship company's contentions, and to the serious disadvantage of the Government.</p>			
Respectfully,	W. B. WILSON, Secretary.		
Total, Department of Labor.....		\$262, 000. 00	

W. B. WILSON, Secretary.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued.			
JUDICIAL—Continued.			
<i>Payment of Certain Salaries of Judges and District Attorneys—</i> The disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice is hereby authorized to pay, from the regular appropriations provided for such items, after audit in the Division of Accounts, the salaries of the following officers for the period during which duties were actually performed, notwithstanding the fact that the appointments were not confirmed by the Senate (submitted): Salary of Richard E. Sloan as United States district judge for the district of Arizona. Salary of Clinton W. Howard as United States district judge for the western district of Washington. Salary of James B. Sloan as United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. Salary of Lester G. Fant as United States district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. Salary of Beverley W. Coiner as United States district attorney for the western district of Washington.			
<i>United States Commerce Court—</i> Attention is especially invited to the estimate for the maintenance of the United States Commerce Court during the fiscal year 1914, which will be found on page 109 of the regular Book of Estimates. Since the court is still in existence and will so remain until otherwise provided by law, money for its maintenance will be needed as set forth in detail in the estimates above mentioned, amounting in all to \$54,500. NOTE.—Submitted as a memorandum.			
UNITED STATES COURTS.			
<i>Salaries, Fees, and Expenses of Marshals, United States Courts—</i> For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, including the office expenses of United States marshals in the District of Alaska; to include payment for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, and including services in Alaska and Oklahoma in collecting evidence for the United States when so especially directed by the Attorney General, for the fiscal year 1913 (acts Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 465, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 38, p. 926, sec. 1).....		\$8,000.00	\$1,525,000.00
<i>Provided</i> , That the present incumbent of the office of Chief Deputy United States marshal in the Northern District of Iowa shall receive compensation at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, notwithstanding the fact of his transfer to said office from a statutory position.			
<i>Pay of Special Assistant Attorneys, United States Courts—</i> For payment of assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney General to aid in special cases, for the fiscal year 1913-14, and to be available until expended (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 465, sec. 1).....		25,000.00	200,000.00
<i>Fees of District Attorney for District of Columbia, United States Courts—</i> For fees of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1911 (submitted).....		57.05	23,800.00
<i>Support of Prisoners, United States Courts—</i> For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, and including support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, as well before as after conviction, and continuing insane after expiration of sentence, who have no friends to whom they can be sent; for expenses of shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes in the United States; for the expense of care and medical treatment of guards employed by the United States who may be injured by prisoners while said guards are endeavoring to prevent escapes or suppressing mutiny; for expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners, and for rewards for their recapture, for the fiscal year 1910 (submitted).....		12.50	625,300.00
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses, United States Courts—</i> For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the United States courts and their officers, provided that in so far as it may be deemed necessary by the Attorney General, this appropriation shall be available for such expenses in the District of Alaska, for the fiscal years as follows: For the fiscal year 1909 (submitted)..... For the fiscal year 1910 (submitted)..... For the fiscal year 1911 (submitted).....		548.85 294.25 64.20	597,519.60 720,446.09 491,221.86
<i>United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.—</i> For the support of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., as follows: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for this institution in the sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, for the fiscal year 1913 (acts Mar. 4, 1913, vol. 38, p. 927, sec. 1; Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 466, sec. 1)..... For clothing and transportation, including the same objects specified under this head for this institution in the sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, for the fiscal year 1913 (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 466, sec. 1)..... For miscellaneous expenditures in the discretion of the Attorney General, including the same objects specified under this head for this institution in the sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, for the fiscal year 1913 (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 466, sec. 1).....	\$4,500.00 2,000.00 7,500.00		
		14,000.00	196,580.00

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the various departments for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for deficiencies for prior years—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued.			
UNITED STATES COURTS—continued.			
<i>Fees of Witnesses, United States Courts—</i>			
The witnesses on behalf of the United States in the case of the United States <i>v.</i> A. L. Wisner & Co., tried in the southern judicial district of the State of New York, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the regular per diems and mileage heretofore paid to them, a sum equal to \$3 per day for each day actually occupied in attendance on said trial, including the days necessarily occupied in traveling from and returning to their respective homes, the number of days consumed in such travel to be evidenced by affidavits filed with the clerk of the United States district court.			
The above payments are authorized to be made from the regular appropriation for fees of witnesses, United States courts, for the fiscal year 1913 (submitted).			
Total, Department of Justice.....		\$107,494.60	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
POSTAL SERVICE.			
<i>Postal Service—</i>			
For the payment of limited indemnity for lost insured mail, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (act Aug. 24, 1912, vol. 37, p. 558, sec. 8).....		30,000.00	
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1913.			
The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.			
Sir: Section 8 of the act (Public, No. 336) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 24, 1912, contains the following provision:			
"The Postmaster General shall make provision by regulation for the indemnification of shippers, for shipment injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charges as may be necessary to pay the cost of such additional services."			
Regulations were duly promulgated by the department, and shippers are now being indemnified, by insurance, for lost parcel-post mail from an allotment assigned for this purpose out of the bulk appropriation for domestic parcel post for the fiscal year 1913.			
However, the 1914 postal service appropriation act (Public, No. 428), approved Mar. 4, 1913, makes no provision for the payment of indemnity for lost insured fourth-class (parcel post) mail, provision being made only for indemnity for lost registered mail. This department addressed a communication to the chairman of both the House and Senate Post Office Committees, dated Jan. 7 and Jan. 16, 1913, respectively, suggesting that a change in the wording of the appropriation for indemnity for lost registered mail be made to permit the payment of indemnity for lost insured mail. While such action was taken in the Senate, it appears that it was lost in conference.			
It is therefore requested that the following appropriation be made for the fiscal year 1914:			
"For the payment of limited indemnity for lost insured mail, \$30,000.			
Yours, very truly,			
A. S. BURLERSON, Postmaster General.			

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

	Fiscal year 1913, and prior years.	Fiscal year 1914.	Total.
Public Printer.....	\$809.89		\$809.89
Executive office.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
Civil Service Commission.....	5,000.00	\$39,000.00	44,000.00
State Department.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Treasury Department.....	200,000.00	20,000.00	220,000.00
Public buildings under Treasury Department—sites, construction, etc.....		1,353,661.00	1,353,661.00
Territory of Alaska.....	2,267.20		2,267.20
Smithsonian Institution.....		2,000.00	2,000.00
Interstate Commerce Commission.....		1,535,000.00	1,535,000.00
District of Columbia.....	28,295.57	7,200.00	35,495.57
War Department.....	965,139.74	1,937,345.55	2,902,485.29
Navy Department.....	130,940.38	11,709.69	142,650.07
Interior Department.....		99,411.83	99,411.83
Department of Commerce.....		1,462,500.00	1,462,500.00
Department of Labor.....		262,000.00	262,000.00
Department of Justice.....	52,874.60	54,620.00	107,494.60
Post Office Department—Postal Service.....		30,000.00	30,000.00
Total.....	1,387,827.38	6,834,448.07	8,222,275.45